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LACK OF POLITICAL WILL REASON FOR NO MBFR PROGRESS

LD181446 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 18 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

The final plenary meeting of the 22nd round of the talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna today. The meeting was addressed by the delegations of the USSR and the USA.

As was reported later at a press conference, Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov, the head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out in his speech that this round of the Vienna talks as well as all of 1980 had been marked by important initiatives by the socialist countries. These initiatives create objective prerequisites for the conclusion of the first agreement which would play a useful role in strengthening European security and open the way for further steps with a view to limit military potentials in the centre of Europe.

The USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies, the Soviet delegate said, have suggested that the main emphasis should be placed on elaborating a first-stage agreement ensuring for the reduction of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American troops. To reach a final agreement on the volumes of cuts, only an unambiguous answer is required from the West, that is whether it agrees to the proposals or not.

The socialist countries have further suggested that along with Soviet and American commitments to cut and limit their armies, the other direct participants simultaneously "freeze" the total number of their armed forces.

As a result of the socialist countries' proposal to exchange renewed data on the troop numbers of the direct participants, both sides have obtained the most up-to-date official data required for the conclusion of an accord.

The socialist countries' constructive initiatives at the talks were supplemented by major steps to reduce their military potential in central Europe. By August 1, this year the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet troops, 1,000 tanks and other military technology from the GDR had been fully completed. This is a convincing example of the Warsaw Treaty's preparedness to actually work for military detente.

If, however, there has been no real progress at the 22nd round of the talks, this is due to the fact that the West has no political will to reach agreements. In this context the Soviet delegation's statement stressed that the Western participants in the talks had neither made any proposals of their own during all of the current year nor gave any reply to the socialist countries' initiatives. Their position in fact was confined to demands for more and more data on the number of Warsaw Treaty troops in an attempt to disclose their organisational structure. The West insisted on so large a complex of attendant measures that this might put the everyday activity of these troops within the reduction area under NATO control. Thereby the West created artificial obstacles to an agreement.

Further progress at the talks as well as international development in Europe as a whole will largely depend on what foreign policy is being pursued by the West's ruling circles.

KUZNETSOV ON SOVIET WILLINGNESS FOR DISARMAMENT

LD181134 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Soviet people have been discussing the plan for their country's economic and social development during the next 10 years. In the meantime NATO has decided to build up its military strength in the eighties and the subsequent years. Here is comment from Nikolay Kuznetsov:

In drawing up its plan for the future, the Soviet Union has no other deisre but to consolidate peace. The cold war and the arms race could only impede efforts to improve the Soviet people's living and cultural standards. In the USSR there are no individuals or groups of individuals or classes interested in arms production. On the contrary, the whole nation is interested in reducing wasteful military spending. So, naturally, the USSR has always been opposed to the senseless arms race that has been getting ever costlier. This country has repeatedly declared its readiness to reduce the manufacture of any weapon or ban any weapon altogether on a mutual basis by agreement with the other states. It has pledged not to use nuclear weapons at any time against countries that decline to acquire or store them on their territory. In this connection the USSR proposed that a convention be concluded to strengthen the security guarantees of the nonnuclear countries. We may recall a series of proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty states last May to strengthen trust, ease tension in the military field and achieve disarmament in Europe.

All this refutes allegations about the growing Soviet threat, allegations that are contained in the final communique of the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee. With some military politicians and generals, harping on the Soviet military threat has really become a paranoia. United States intelligence and information services have been systematically biasing [as heard] the size of Soviet spending on defense.

In the Soviet national budget, spending on defense amounts to only 5.7 percent of budgetary allocations, whereas NATO's documents allege that they range from 11-13 percent, and increase by 4-5 percent in real terms annually.

By such bias NATO tries to intimidate the Western public with a Soviet threat and to justify its own exorbitant military spending. And all is done to suppress the Soviet Union's proposals to reduce or at least freeze the levels of military budgets of the Security Council's member countries. In the light of President Brezhnev's proposals outlined in his speech before the Indian Parliament, NATO's concern over events in southwest Asia look totally ungrounded.

One may wonder what prevented the NATO ministers from discussing in Brussels President Brezhnev's plan and give a constructive reply to Moscow. The plan provides for not creating foreign military bases in the area of the Persian Gulf and on the adjacent islands, not to deploy nuclear weapons or any other mass destruction weapons there, not to use force or threaten to use force against the Persian Gulf countries, and not to interfere in their internal affairs.

All this shows how relevant and important these proposals are. In the meantime the NATO countries have replied with silence to President Brezhnev's plan and this once again exposes the slanderous nature of Western and American propaganda, in particular its allegation that the Soviet Union would like to take Middle East oil into its own hands. United States actions show persuasively who seeks to get hold of the wealth of others under the smokescreen of an alleged Soviet threat.

MILSHTEYN DISCUSSES U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC BALANCE

LD182358 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Remarks by General Milshteyn in Russian fading into superimposed English translation throughout]

[Text] The strategic parity was one of the basic conditions which has permitted the Soviet Union and the United States to reach some very important agreements, starting from the first provisional agreement on limiting strategic weapons. Our correspondent Aleksandr Gurnov has visited the Moscow-based Institute of United States and Canada Studies where he talked with a leading Soviet military expert, Prof Mikhail Milshteyn, who is a retired general. [begin recording]

[Gurnov] I asked Professor Milshteyn to explain what exactly experts have in mind when they say that there is now a rough strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. Professor Milshteyn replied:

[Milshteyn] Strategic parity, or strategic balance, said Professor Milshteyn, is one of the basic principles which makes it possible to conduct a dialogue on arms limitations. Now about the meaning of this term. In the first place one has to bear in mind that there is no parity on every kind of weapon or weapon system. So when we speak of parity we have in mind what can be described as a symmetrical balance. That means that the United States surpasses us in some weapons and the other way round, but on the whole we have a rough strategic balance. Now U.S. officials usually say that the Soviet Union has a lead in heavy missiles; but at the same time the United States has superiority in strategic aircraft including the number of strategic bombers. But on the whole, I repeat, we now have a rough balance which is often described as parity.

Recent developments indicate that the American side does not want to accept the existence of this parity between us. Certain quarters in the United States are persistently seeking ways and means of tipping this balance in their own favor. To achieve this they step up the arms race and launch fresh military programs. These include the decision on the mobile MX missiles systems and on the production and siting in Europe of their Pershing II cruise missiles. But the question really is, will all these measures really do the trick, will they tip the existing strategic balance in favor of the American side, or will there simply be a new spiral of the arms race? Recent experience proves that in our day and age neither side can afford letting the other upset the existing balance between them.

[Gurnov] That was the opinion of the Soviet military expert Professor Mikhail Milshteyn. I also asked him to comment on the recent interview for the Washington POST by the United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown. In this interview the U.S. official again spoke of an alleged threat from the East and declared that the United States has no choice except to build up its military capability in order to keep abreast of the Soviet Union. Professor Milshteyn replied:

[Milshteyn] There is nothing new, said Professor Milshteyn, about the fact that every new move in the military field in the United States, such as boosting military spendings or adopting new arms development programs, is always motivated by an alleged Soviet military threat. But all these claims are nothing but rhetoric which hides from the public the real motivations of the military leaders. We all know that the threat from the East bogey is pure fiction. The Soviet Union on its part has repeatedly called for talks and our leaders point out that these offers still hold. We are prepared to reopen our dialogue in order to consider our differences and adopt practical measures on limiting the arms race. The Soviet Union threatens no one and that also includes the United States. What is more, the Soviet Union does not provoke the American side to launch another round of the arms race. So I believe that current increased United States military activities are prompted by some entirely different reasons which have really nothing in common with an alleged Soviet military threat.

Washington is simply trying to upset the strategic parity and pursue some of its foreign policy objectives from positions of strength. One proof of this has been the setting up of its Rapid Deployment Force. Washington officials went on record as saying that this force is meant for intervention in other countries and their internal affairs. No tales of a Soviet military threat can really justify these openly aggressive intentions. [end recording]

KARMAL HAILS RESULTS OF BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

LD181525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "A High Rating"]

[Text] Kabul, 15 Dec--For a period of several days the whole world followed with unflagging attention the visit to India, the friend of the Soviet Union, by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Delhi, his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the other Indian leaders, his meetings with representatives of the Indian public and his speeches in their presence aroused great interest the world over. They are further evidence of the CPSU and Soviet Government's constant and consistent concern for strengthening peace and international security. This was said here by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA to BAKHTAR and to national radio and television.

The Afghan people also closely followed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit and his talks in Delhi, he said. We know Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as leader of our friend, the great Soviet people, and as an outstanding figure of international stature whose tireless efforts to strengthen peace, consolidate detente and achieve disarmament have won him the love and respect of the broad people's masses on the different continents of the world, B. Karmal stressed.

We in Afghanistan, he continued, also rate highly the efforts of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the other Indian leaders. Under their leadership the great Asian power, India is playing an outstanding part in the nonaligned movement, upholding the cause of peace and the consolidation of detente and struggling against each and every manifestation of imperialist and hegemonist diktat and for a just system of international relations.

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India and his talks with Indira Gandhi and the other Indian leaders have implications far beyond the framework of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations. The results of this visit and the documents signed during it have and will continue to have unfading significance for the whole of Asia and for the fate of peace and detente throughout the world as well as being a new and great contribution to the development of friendly ties between the USSR and India.

The joint Soviet-Indian declaration signed at the end of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Delhi is a broad, concrete and realistic program of struggle to consolidate peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, B. Karmal said.

Like the Soviet Union and India, the DRA is far from indifferent to the way the situation is taking shape in the world, particularly in Asia, and we concur with the belief of the leaders of these two states that a normal and calm situation can and must be created here. Therefore, Afghanistan, as a southwest Asian state, especially welcomes the Soviet and Indian leaders' call for a peaceful political solution of the region's problems on the basis of total respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries in the region. We are deeply convinced that a political solution through direct talks and without any outside interference is the only possible guarantee of a really lasting and just solution of the problems of southwest Asia, including the situation that has arisen concerning Afghanistan as a result of the intrigues of imperialist and hegemonist circles.

For my part, B. Karmal continued, I would like to say that our country, like many other nonaligned countries interested in peace and tranquility as conditions of the solution of tasks relating to improving the life of all peoples, is prepared to make its contribution to the normalization of the international situation, particularly in our region. This was the aim of the DRA Government's 14 May proposals.

Our readiness for a peaceful political settlement was reaffirmed in the 16 October statement by the DRA and the Soviet Union signed as a result of my visit to the Soviet Union and talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders.

We sincerely hope that the responsible leaders of Pakistan and Iran will respond to the Soviet and Indian leaders' call and to our proposals on a political settlement and will display restraint, realism and a constructive approach for the sake of reducing tension in our region and creating prerequisites for a really lasting peace, B. Karmal noted. We for our part are ready to meet with them at any time convenient to the sides and at a place acceptable to them and to us.

Having the mighty support and assistance of the friendly Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, the nonaligned states and all the world's progressive forces, we are sure to succeed in the solution of the noble aims and tasks of our revolution and will contribute to the cause of peace and social progress on earth, Babrak Karmal stressed in conclusion.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON SIGNIFICANCE OF TREATY

LD171141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 3

[APN Kabul correspondent A. Sukhoparov interview with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand: "Solidarity and Cooperation"--first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA editorial introduction.]

[Text] The second anniversary of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA falls on 5 December. At the request of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA APN Kabul correspondent A. Sukhoparov met with Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA, and asked him to discuss the significance of the treaty.

This important political enactment wholly accords with the interests of our states and the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. It eloquently testifies that friendship and good-neighborly relations between the Afghan and Soviet peoples after the April revolution of 1978 and especially after the beginning of its second stage have risen to a still higher level and are now filled with a qualitatively new content to become relations of brotherhood, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The treaty reflects the firmness and consistency of the Soviet Union's Leninist policy of all-round support for and cooperation with the countries of the East which are fighting for their national liberation, social and economic progress.

Especially favorable conditions for the development of Afghan-Soviet relations have appeared since the April revolution when the Afghan people began building a new society resting on the principles of equality and social justice, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the DRA and expressed readiness to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation with our country. The conclusion of the treaty of 5 December, 1978, was a continuation and development of the principles of friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation contained in the old Soviet-Afghan treaties.

This document does not cause any damage and does not contain any threat to third countries. On the contrary, it helps strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

In full conformity with the letter and spirit of the treaty of December 5, 1978, and the UN Charter, and in response to repeated requests from the DRA government the Soviet Union gave us internationalist assistance in repelling open interference by the imperialist forces and international reaction in the internal affairs of our country. The introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan helped thwart the perfidious plans of the enemies of our people who are threatening the territorial integrity and freedom of the Afghan state.

Despairing of achieving their aims by force of arms, imperialism and reaction are going ahead with their vicious campaign of lies and slander in an effort to distort the essence of progressive social and economic changes that are taking place in the DRA and the real character of its relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Trying to mislead world public opinion, the USA, the hegemonistic leadership of China and their allies have invented the so-called "Afghan question." This is nothing less than a violation of our sovereignty and a new attempt to interfere in our internal affairs. A clear-cut reply to this invented question is to be found of the "basic principles of the DRA: and the proposals of our government of 14 May 1980 for a settlement of relations with neighboring Pakistan and Iran. We expressed and continue to express readiness to discuss with them all problems of mutual interest.

As to the limited Soviet troop contingent which is staying in the territory of Afghanistan, the deputy prime minister of the DRA went on, the Afghan and Soviet leadership have a clear-cut position on this score, which they set forth officially more than once.

Thus it was stressed in the statement signed after the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minsiter of the DRA, that the question of a time for the withdrawal of the Soviet Union's limited troop contingent can be considered within the framework of a political settlement and not earlier than when the aggression against the DRA is completely stopped and guarantees given from abroad of nonresumption of such actions against the people of the DRA and its government. Babrak Karmal's visit to the Soviet Union convincingly showed that the Afghan people and their government can hope for continued solidarity and internationalist assistance from Soviet people in the struggle against machinations of reaction and imperialism on the road to building a new society.

Replying to a question concerning the forthcoming visit to India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that the leadership and public of the DRA regard this visit as a new important contribution to strengthening peace and security in the region, to the development of fruitful cooperation between nonaligned and socialist states in the struggle for the relaxation of international tensions.

BULANTSEV EXAMINES PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD181112 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Dangerous Ambitions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: Indian leaders recently have more than once expressed serious anxiety over nuclear preparations by Pakistan's military administration.

Thus, last Tuesday Premier Indira Gandhi declared that India was closely watching Pakistan's nuclear arming. Earlier, External Affairs Minister V.P. Narasimha Rao said in Parliament that the Indian Government knew of Pakistan's nuclear preparations and its intentions to manufacture atom bombs.

The Pakistani administration declared more than once that it was not going to develop atomic energy for military purposes and was not going to manufacture nuclear weapons. Numerous testimonies of the international press, however, furnish serious foundations to question the sincerity of such reassurances. Recent reports that Pakistan is getting from the West electronic equipment necessary for the development of nuclear weapons, for instance, met with a big response from the public. Earlier, in May last, the Pakistani president was reassured at talks in Beijing that China would help him to join the "nuclear club."

Three Pakistanis, travelling on diplomatic passports, were recently arrested in Montreal, the CANADIAN PRESS news agency reported a few days ago. They tried secretly to carry devices for the manufacture of atom bombs to Pakistan. Documents on nuclear technology and the manufacture of atomic weapons were seized from one of the "diplomats" at the time of his arrest; he turned out to be a representative of the Pakistani Atomic Energy Commission. Special interest of the CANADIAN PRESS was aroused by the fact that the seized equipment was U.S.-made. In this context, the PRESS voices the opinion that the principal persons involved in this sinister affair are in the United States, while Canada in this case was used as a staging post for the shipment of American equipment to Pakistan.

As for nuclear raw materials, according to the UPI agency, in the period after 1977 Pakistan has purchased 368 tons of partly dressed uranium ore directly or though third countries. Well-informed quarters believe, the Hong Kong ASIA WEEK writes in this context, that Islamabad's expenditures on the nuclear programme with the object of making their own nuclear bomb already exceeded 2,000 million dollars.

All these facts enabled the Indian press to draw the conclusion that Islamabad already has everything needed for the manufacture of 5-7 atom bombs or will have it before long.

There is hardly any need to prove that hazards for the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world would result from the appearance of the atom bomb in the hands of the military rulers of Pakistan. Above all, this would create a serious threat to India and the other neighbours of Pakistan. The nuclear arms race, inevitable in such a case in South Asia, would set up another seat of international tension, fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the peaceful life of millions of people in the region. The entire responsibility for such developments would rest with the Pakistani administration, and also with China and those western countries that encourage Islamabad's nuclear amitions.

KHARKOV: PAKISTAN BECOMING MILITARY BRIDGEHEAD

LD181911 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 18 Dec 80

["The Purpose of Arming Pakistan?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Another military delegation from Beijing, this time led by an assistant to the chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Armed Forces, is paying a visit to Islamabd. This is the fourth mission to Pakistan by Chinese high-ranking military officials for the past eight weeks.

And each of the missions marked a further expansion of military relations between China and Pakistan and a further escalation of military preparations. Thus, the visit by the chief of staff of the Chinese Air Force at the beginning of November coincided with the deliveries to Islamabad of Chinese new fighter bombers and surface-to-air missiles. This Chinese general inspected the Pakistani air units and watched their exercises, which were held in close proximity to the border with Afghanistan. The arrival at the end of November of another major Chinese military delegation, led by the acting commander of the Chinese Navy, was also connected with the deliveries of heavy offensive weapons to Pakistan. The head of the delegation, Admiral Lij Daosheng, made repeated statements during the visit that China would like to see the armed forces of its Islamabad ally powerful and effective.

Though the aims of the current visit by the Chinese delegation to Islamabad are not disclosed, the mere fact that it visited a number of Pakistani military facilities, as well as the Afghan border, demonstrates that the visit is far from being a routine exercise. China's participation in the undedclared war against Afghanistan, conducted from Pakistan, is well known. Based in Pakistan, anti-Afghan bands received Chinese weapons and a lavish material and political support. The murderers, who are sent to Afghanistan, are trained by Chinese advisers and instructors, many of whom in it time coached Pol Pot's hangmen in Kampuchea.

China has already supplied Islamabad with military equipment and combat technology for a total of nearly 2,000 million dollars. Pakistan's present military programmes are based on the future inflow of new consignments of Chinese and American weapons. As it is reported by the Indian press, for example, Islamabad is planning next year to form additional five air squadrons, which, alongside Chinese aircraft, will fly Phantoms, bought in the USA.

The flow of Chinese military equipment to Pakistan is accompanied by the dispatch to the country of Chinese military contingents, with their number increasing steadily. Thousands of Chinese troops are already stationed in the Pakistani-controlled part of Kashmir. Chinese garrisons are deployed along the Karakorum Highway, which became the major supply route for Chinese weapons for both the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands and for Pakistan itself. As it was reported, Chinese troops participated on some occasions in joint military exercises with Pakistani troops, including those close to the borders with Afghanistan and India.

So far Islamabad made no reply to Kabul's peaceful initiative, thus making it understand that it has no intention of ending the anti-Afghan subversive activities launched from its territory. But Pakistan has become not only the main base for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Involving Islamabad on an every increasing scale in their aggressive strategy, Beijing and Washington turn the Pakistan territory into a bridgehead for military ventures in the whole of the region.

BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO LAOS PHOMVIHAN

LD181607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, all Soviet communists and the Soviet people and on our own account we cordially congratulate you on your 60th birthday.

Your indefatigable revolutionary activity sets a shining example of selfless service to the people and loyalty to communist ideals and your high international duty. Soviet people know you well and respect you deeply as an ardent revolutionary and the founder and continuous leader of the Lao people's combat vanguard--the People's Revolutionary Party, which led them to the victory of the national democratic revolution and is now organizing and guiding their efforts to build a socialist society. We value highly your great contribution to the development of Soviet-Lao friendship, the rallying of the socialist community and the peoples' struggle for peace and against imperialism and the forces of reaction and hegemonism.

Accept, dear Comrade Kaysone, our cordial wishes for good health and new successes in your fruitful activity for the sake of the Lao people and in the interests of further consolidating the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

With Communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

USTINOV JUBILEE GREETINGS TO LAO COUNTERPART

LD190929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and commander in chief of the Lao People's Liberation Army:

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On the national holiday--the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send you and all Lao servicemen wholehearted congratulations.

The date 2 December 1975 was a turning point in the Lao people's history and the natural result of their many years of struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence.

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party the courageous people of Laos are advancing successfully in building the foundations of a socialist society and together with the peoples of the other socialist countries are making a fitting contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and social progress in Southeast Asia.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the servicemen of the Lao People's Liberation Army new successes in consolidating the LPDR's defense capability.

May the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of our countries strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

KADAR CITED ON POLAND, TRADE UNION ISSUES

LD181519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Budapest, 14 Dec--MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary J. Kadar, addressing the 24th congress of Hungarian trade unions here, pointed to the considerable importance of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' leaders for strengthening peace throughout the world. During that meeting, he declared, the socialist countries expressed their determination to continue the struggle to consolidate detente and eliminate seats of tension in the world. In this context the proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his visit to India on ways of ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf are of invaluable importance.

The NATO leading circles' decision taken some years ago and aimed at adding a new spiral to the arms race is having a harmful influence on the international situation, the speaker stressed.

Imperialism is trying to upset the balance of forces which has emerged in the world and to gain military superiority over socialism. We, J. Kadar said, resolutely oppose these attempts since they are imposing immeasurable material burdens on the world's peoples, are leading to the accumulation of an enormous quantity of weapons and are increasing the danger of the outbreak of military conflict. The Moscow meeting participants again declared their adherence to our political line which we oppose to the NATO intrigues. The socialist countries are prepared to take the other side's interests into account and to find a solution acceptable to both sides. The Soviet proposals in the disarmament sphere, with which we utterly concur, stem from this. We will continue to rely on our people's support in our foreign policy activity. The internationalist friendship and alliance with the USSR, the other socialist community countries and the whole world's progressive forces are our great achievement and firm support.

Touching on the situation in Poland, J. Kadar said: We proceed from the fact that Poland is a socialist state, a Warsaw Pact member and an important factor of peace in Europe. The Hungarian and Polish peoples are linked by traditional ties of friendship. We value and protect this. The fact that the MSZMP and PZPR are fraternal parties is of considerable and determining importance. We are united by a community of interests, socialist aims and world outlook. We are thus in complete solidarity with the working class and people of Poland. Broad and multifarious relations, including close economic cooperation, have emerged between our countries and we are thus interested in seeing a stable socialist system in Poland.

It is our wish, J. Kadar continued, that the Polish working class and the Polish people find, under the party's leadership, a socialist solution to those problems which in the course of time have accumulated in the country, have caused tension and still exist even now. It is our wish that the Polish working class and the Polish people resolve these problems themselves and ensure Poland's further progress along the path of socialism. We believe that Polish communists, workers and Polish patriots have sufficient strength for this.

The MSZMP Central Committee first secretary also dwelt in detail during his speech on Hungarian trade union movement issues. MSZMP policy toward the trade unions, he stressed, has remained unchanged for almost 25 years. Hungarian communists have always relied and will continue to rely on the trade unions.

Have dwelt on some issues of the country's domestic political life, J. Kadar noted that the party, basing itself on the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, will continue to pursue its own political line which has been tested for decades and verified in practice. The Hungarian people will continue to progress along the path of building a developed socialist society. Safeguarding our people's peace and security, he said, is our paramount task since only under those conditions will we be able to achieve the aims set before us.

A.I. Shibayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU chairman, who addressed the congress, said that relations of all-around cooperation, based on indestructible friendship and the community of the aims and tasks of socialist and communist building, have emerged between the Soviet trade unions and those of the fraternal socialist countries. USSR trade unions will continue to do everything to ensure that the links and cooperations with the working people of fraternal Hungary and its trade unions deepen and improve and that they help even more effectively in solving the tasks set.

The congress of Hungarian trade unions finished work today. The resolution adopted notes that the trade unions fully approve the aims and tasks outlined in the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress--the leading force of society. These aims meet the interests and expectations of all the Hungarian people, the working class and trade union members.

IMPORTANCE OF BULGARIAN-USSR COOPERATION STRESSED

LD181547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions: "Powerful Accelerator of Development"]

[Excerpt] Sofia--The Bulgarian working class today was formed under the most direct influence of the USSR working class, in organic unity with it. This has had historic significance for our country and has had an impact on the entire course of socialist building.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is a cornerstone of the entire domestic and foreign policy of the party and state. The BCP Central Committee April Plenum in 1956 was a turning point for our country's even fuller rapprochement and all-round integration with the USSR. In accordance with the objective natural laws and requirements of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and in accordance with Lenin's conclusions on the internationalization of social production, in recent years Bulgarian-Soviet friendship has entered a new, higher stage. The BCP Central Committee July (1973) Plenum pointed to the characteristic features of this stage and formulated the task of giving qualitatively new expression to the processes of Bulgaria's rapprochement with the USSR so that our development should have the same rhythm as the Soviet Union's and the same criteria and so that efforts and actions in the political, economic, ideological, scientific, cultural, and military spheres should be united and coordinated.

The practical implementation of the course of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum has led to the qualitative enrichment of all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and to the emergence of new phenomena and trends in our collaboration, which is distinguished by its depth, exceptional scope, all-embracing nature and promise. Millions of people are now taking part in Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation. The level of ties and contacts in all spheres, on all salients and at all levels is constantly being increased, which has been reflected, in particular, in the signing of the general scheme for specialization and sharing in the material production sphere between Bulgaria and the USSR for the period through 1990. Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation is exerting an increasingly favorable influence on the development of the Bulgarian working class.

Political cooperation is a decisive factor in the system of diverse ties between our countries. Collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU serves as its soul and guiding, organizing force. Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov are making invaluable personal contributions to this collaboration, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation will continue to develop in an upward direction.

For, as Comrade T. Zhivkov noted at the 11th BCP Congress, "We Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian working people and the entire Bulgarian people cannot imagine any path for building a developed socialist society and then communism in Bulgaria other than the path along which we are marching and will continue to march side by side with our Soviet brothers and sisters, under conditions of the closest all-round cooperation with the party of Lenin, under conditions of Bulgaria's increasingly full and organic rapprochement with the great USSR."

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET S. TODOROV ON BIRTHDAY

LD181511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Text of Brezhnev, Tikhonov message to Stanko Todorov]

[Text] To Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the BPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrade Todorov!

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers send you, prominent Bulgarian statesman and politician, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

You are known in our country as a man whose activity is wholly dedicated to the cause of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, as a sincere friend of the Soviet Union making a large personal contribution to the development and strengthening of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Todorov, good health and great success in your responsible activity for the good of the Bulgarian people in the interests of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and in the name of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

USSR-SFRY TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

LD181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Talks on the development of USSR-SFRY economic cooperation in 1981-1985 ended in Moscow 12 December.

The directions of the development of mutually advantageous, long-term specialization and coproduction were agreed. On this basis cooperation will be extended substantially in shipbuilding, motor vehicle building, machine tool building and the production of certain models of excavators. Nonferrous metals and articles made from them, machines and equipment will be delivered from Yugoslavia. Exports of industrial goods and foodstuffs to the USSR will be considerably expanded. The USSR will send the SFRY fuel and energy goods, certain types of raw materials, complete sets of equipment and other types of machines and equipment.

Over the next 5 years there will be a significant increase in the exchange of chemical industry products and pharmaceutical goods.

The total volume of USSR-SFRY trade turnover in 1981-1985 will exceed $30 billion.

USSR-ROMANIAN BROADCAST PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD121222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] A working protocol for 1981-82 was signed in Moscow today between Gostelradio and Romanian radio and television on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting. A further development of exchanges of television and radio material on life in the two countries is foreseen. Particular attention is devoted to highlighting the 26th CPSU Congress. The protocol was signed by Lapin, Gostelradio, and Ionescu, general director of Romanian radio and television.

COMMENTARY ON HENG SAMRIN'S EAST EUROPE TOUR

Vasilyev Commentary

LD190947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Vasilyev article under the rubric "On International Topics": Solidarity Strengthening With Kampuchea"]

[Text] The signing of a Hungarian-Kampuchean communique successfully concluded the trip which a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the KPRC, began in mid-November to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The working people of the three European socialist countries showed cordiality and traditional hospitality to the emissaries of distant Kampuchea arriving on a friendly visit. At talks held in an atmosphere of sincerity and full mutual understanding during these visits between the Kampuchean delegation and the leaders of Czechslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary, the sides examined the state of and the possibilities for the further development of bilateral relations, as well as exchanging opinions on urgent questions of the international situation.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned the hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities, which are seeking in collusion with U.S. imperialism to prevent the free and independent development of Kampuchea by grossly interfering in its internal affairs. Here it was invariably emphasized that peace and stability in Southeast Asia can be achieved only with the total renunciation by Beijing and Washington of any hostile actions whatever against Kampuchea and the KPRC, which enjoys the people's unanimous support and now controls all the country's territory.

In Prague, Sofia and Budapest the Kampuchean delegation received assurances that the socialist countries will continue to give the Kampuchean people comprehensive support in building a new life and in their just struggle against expansionism and imperialism.

The trip which the Kampuchean delegation has concluded attracted the attention of broad circles of the world public. And this is quite natural. The world has recently been showing ever increasing interest in the foreign policy activities of People's Kampuchea and in its consistent policy aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of stability and at establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with all peace-loving states.

The successes scored by the Kampuchean people are a very important factor in the growth in the international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--and more than 30 countries now maintain diplomatic relations with it.

"After a long period of wars and hunger," the New York TIMES writes, "stability is returning to Kampuchea for the first time in a decade...." "The measures being taken by Kampuchea's present leadership to restore the populations normal life merit very high appraisal," Dr S. Mooneyham points out in an article published in the American journal ASIA RECORD on returning from a trip to the People's Republic of Kampuchea....

More and more such statements--and this is very significant--are now appearing in the Western press. All together, they convincingly refute the attempts by Beijing and Washington to distort the situation in Kampuchea and to slander its domestic and foreign policy.

"The entire Kampuchean people have enthusiastically joined in the process of national building," Heng Samrin declared in an interview on Czechoslovak television. "Feeling the constant support of their friends, they are full of determination to travel the path of creating the foundations of a new society under the wise leadership of the KNUFNS and the country's government."

Sharov Commentary

LD181447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 5

[Valentin Sharov "Commentator's Column": "Solidarity With Kampuchea"]

[Text] The official visits to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary by a delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) and People's Revolutionary Council (KPRC) of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), headed by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and chairman of the KPRC, were a striking demonstration of the socialist community countries' solidarity with People's Kampuchea.

For nearly 2 years the courageous Kampuchean people have advanced step by step along the road of national rebirth and building of an independent, free and democratic homeland despite the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. The harvesting of food crops has begun on more than 1 million hectares, 80 percent of the industrial enterprises have started up again, approximately 1 million children started their education, health care institutions have opened in all provinces and preparations for elections to the supreme organs of power are nearly complete--this illustrates the young republic's creative endeavors today. And its prestige is growing in the international arena.

The PRK people associate their successes with support and assistance from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist community countries and from the world's progressive forces. The results of the talks in Prague, Sofia and Budapest, which took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, also serve to strengthen fraternal ties. The joint documents reflected the sides' resolve to deepen and broaden cooperation in various spheres.

There was full support for the PRK's foreign policy course. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea wants to strengthen peace and stability of Southeast Asia and shows it is ready to solve disputes by means of talks. This is reflected in many initiatives and proposals, in particular those put forward at the Vientiane conference of foreign ministers from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and PRK in July.

The participants in the Prague, Sofia and Budapest talks condemned the hegemonist, expansionist policy of the Chinese leaders who, in collusion with American imperialism, are fueling conflicts in Indochina and interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. As is known, the enemies of peace and socialism recently started kicking up a fuss again about the so-called "Kampuchean issue," about a "political settlement of the Kampuchean problem." During the meetings and talks in Prague, Sofia and Budapest it was firmly stated once again that the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea is the People's Revolutionary Council which enjoys the population's active support and is successfully carrying out socioeconomic measures.

NATO COUNCIL DISCUSSION ON POLAND CRITICIZED

LD191039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Grigoryev article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Cold Winds From NATO"]

[Text] Brussels--The winter session of the North Atlantic bloc's leading organs has ended at the Brussels headquarters.

The sittings of the "Eurogroup" defense ministers and the Military Planning Committee and the session of the NATO Council--the "alliance's" supreme organ--itself took place, like many other Atlantic meetings, in an atmosphere of military hysteria. Last December, as is known, the NATO leadership, to the tune of a propaganda ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat," pushed through the decision to produce and deploy in West Europe American medium-range missiles. Even before, the NATO countries had pledged to increase military appropriations by 3 percent. The tone of the Brussels speeches was much the same on this occasion. As a cover for its militarist aspirations, the Pentagon again put forward the myth that Soviet Armed Forces are allegedly "outstripping" the West. That was the main theme of the documents adopted at the session.

That myth from cold war times, dragged up on U.S. initiative and seized upon by West European reactionary circles, was intended to distract the world public's attention from what was really the main thing on the sessions' agenda. They were discussing the implementation of the long-term arms program adopted by the NATO Council in May 1978 and plans for the "modernization" of various systems of weapons and military hardware. The bloc countries' military expenditure will approach $300 billion next year.

The overt arms race and Washingon's manifest desire to extend the geographical range of the "alliance's" operations indicate the aggressive nature of the Western alliance. It is clear that it is NATO which is hindering the normalization of the situation in Europe and retarding the detente process.

It cannot be said that this course is meeting with unanimous support. It is no accident that contradictions between the United States and Western Europe have been exacerbated at this year's Brussels meeting. Washington attempted to obtain an increase in military budgets from its obstinate allies, and to urge them toward political and military confrontation with the socialist world. That is why the hysteria was whipped up over events in Poland. Although many Western statesmen have stated repeatedly that they regard events in Poland as that country's internal affair, the NATO leaders made them a topic of discussion. It is clear from the communique that the Atlanticists are speculating on the development of internal events in Poland and urging on the antigovernment, anti-socialist forces in Poland. Whereas before it was a question of ideological sabotage by the West, now the United States and other NATO states are gambling on further exacerbating the situation in that region and trying to blackmail Poland.

Judging from the communique, the United States, like its NATO partners, underestimates the essential fact that Poland is a full member of the Warsaw Pact organization, has been so and will remain so.

The documents adopted in Brussels were given a special Atlanticist sheen. Alongside the expression of "extreme concern" at the deterioration in the international situation and assurances of solidarity with the United States, the "Soviet threat" thesis was again reiterated in various forms. But the abundance of verbal assurances of solidarity with Washington could not erase the contradictions between the United States and Western Europe.

It is quite clear that the United States, like the NATO leaders, used this year's Atlantic Week to fan military hysteria over the imaginary "Soviet threat" and over events in Poland. The NATO communique is nothing but a direct challenge to the peoples' desire to strengthen peace and detente on the European Continent.

FRG CHRISTMAS LEAVE RULING LINKED TO POLISH EVENTS

LD182221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A cable from Bonn DPA, quoting a Defense Ministry spokesman, reports that the Bundeswehr does not intend to declare a state of increased combat readiness during the Christmas holidays, and all who intended to go on leave can do so. The mere fact of Christmas leave, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, presents nothing out of the ordinary. It is traditionally given every year. So why, it is fitting to ask, is the Defense Ministry giving clearly abnormal treatment this time to what is normal practice?

The answer is to be found in the full text of the statement by the FRG military department spokesman: The leave ruling is linked to the events in and around Poland. One must not ignore the fact that the same statement stresses the ministry's intention to fully continue to use the early warning air detection system, or, to put it in simpler terms, actively to conduct air espionage. In other words, even the traditional Christmas leave is being used on the Hardthoeth, where the Defense Ministry is located, to whip up a provocative militarist hysteria, to continue the campaign which was started on Washington's instructions and which found especially vivid embodiment in the decisions of the recent NATO Council session.

Why the Carter administration, during the last days of its term in office, is displaying increased activity in stoking up tension, one does not need to spend any time guessing. Having been given a clearly expressed vote of no confidence from the American electorate, the administration, like a ham actor whose performance has fallen flat, strives to make its exit with the greatest possible effect, and sees a way of doing so in slamming the door as hard as it can. The intention to create conditions for the president-elect in which a change in the adventuristic foreign policy course would be rendered more complicated is also not lowest in its mind.

But why should Bonn play up to these actions? After all, on the Rhine the necessity of continuing with detente has been stressed repeatedly. This was also stated in Chancellor Schmidt's government statement. This idea was expressed as recently as today by Foreign Minister Genscher who is on an official visit to Prague.

But the militaristic hysteria over the events in Poland has nothing in common with these realistic views. Moreover, the provocative hue and cry which reflects the line of NATO's most belligerent circles aggravates the already difficult problems created by the enemies of detente. The attempts blindly to follow the United States in the policy of thrusting back socialism have cost the FRG itself dear. But the facts show that the chronic disease of revanchism has not been fully surmounted.

PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO FRANCE

Meeting With Press

LD181016 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Dec, TASS--The TASS correspondents, Oleg Karasev and Oleg Shirokov, report: The delegation of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Boris Ponomarev, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, visiting here at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly of France, on Wednesday met here with members of the French and foreign press.

In his speech at the meeting Boris Ponomarev said that the talks, held in Paris, had been marked by a businesslike and constructive approach from both sides to the problems under discussion and had made possible a detailed exchange of opinion both on questions of the state and development of Soviet-French relations and on problems of international affairs of mutual interest. Though the Soviet and French delegations in the talks at times expressed different views on this or that specific issue, they unanimously agreed that it was necessary to facilitate in every way a relaxation of international tension and to continue the process of detente, as the main trend of development of international relations, and that the members of parliament of the two countries could do a great deal for the attainment of this lofty aim.

In the talks much attention was paid to the present aggravation of the international situation, to ascertaining its causes, determining means and methods of overcoming this negative feature, Boris Ponomarev said.

The struggle for peace and for curbing the arms race is being waged in difficult international conditions. Persistent attempts are being made by certain forces to reverse the objective process of world development. For this purpose they seek to upset the obtaining approximate balance in the military strategic sphere, taking to the road of undermining detente, aggravating international tension and stepping up the arms race. It is not the Soviet Union but the United States that for many years already has been ever more actively stepping up the arms race, developing and manufacturing new types of arms.

The entire foreign-political course of the Soviet Union, its foreign political initiatives, even if one takes only recent times, is evidence of the sincere intention of the Soviet Union to look for and find solutions to the problem of the arms race. Given a mutal desire, these solutions could be found and the Soviet Union is ready to conduct constructive activities in this direction. All is now up to our partners.

While in Delhi, Leonid Brezhnev recently took a highly important and constructive initiative, whose realization could normalize and then also stablize the situation in the Persian Gulf region. It is well known that a very dangerous situation took shape there, not in the last place due to the position of some Western powers, that seek to intervene in the affairs and disputes of countries of that region. This latest Soviet initiative serves as another vivid confirmation of the sincere desire of the Soviet Union for a settlement of all disputes, all conflicts, through political talks, Boris Ponomarev said in conclusion.

Book Presentation

LD182135 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Dec, TASS--The book "Leonid Brezhnev: Pages d'Une Vie" ("Leonid Brezhnev: Pages From His Life", published in France, was today officially presented to the French public. The presentation of the book about the life and activity of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was attended by many French political and public figures, by press representatives and members of the delegation of the foreign-relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now in Paris and led by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign-Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Presenting "Leonid Brezhnev: Pages d'une Vie", published by the Pygmalion Publishing House, to those present and in their person to the French public, Boris Ponomarev said:

"It is a particularly pleasant task to present the book today, on the eve of Leonid Ilich's birthday. The book's publication is a present of a kind to Leonid Ilich, an expression of a manifestation of respect to him and of the broadest recognition of his immense and various merits."

"This is an unusual book, special in its nature. It describes the life and ideas of an outstanding party leader and statesman, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet".

"His deeds are a noble feat of serving his people, his country and his party and, simultaneously, the cause of peace and security of peoples. His ideological conviction is an example of a principles position and adherence to the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin".

"This book reflects the life and activity of the whole of the Soviet people for many decades. This book, just like the book "Little Land", ["Malaya Zemalya"] in particular, demonstrates the great heroic feat of the Soviet people in the war against German fascism, which was fought, together with the Soviet Union, by the people of France. L.I. Brezhnev himself marched the roads of war during all of its years, from the first days till the victory".

"Under the leadership of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, our country did much during the years of the recent five-year plans towards strengthening its economic potential and increasing the people's living standards and is successfully preparing for the 26th congress of our party".

"I want to stress in particular that the whole of L.I. Brezhnev's activity is of truly international importance, primarily, because L.I. Brezhnev is a convinced fighter for the cause of international peace and peaceful coexistence. His name is inseparable from the policy of detente, and it is not accidental that he is described the architect and creator of this policy. In the current difficult situation, when certain quarters try to torpedo detente, L.I. Brezhnev spares no effort to defend and strengthen the relaxation of tension".

"In the tireless struggle against the danger of war, L.I. Brezhnev does much to end the further escalation of the arms race. Yet, it is understandable that our sincere interest, alone, is not enough for the solution of this problem: We need the good will of the West and, mainly, the USA".

"Tackling the difficult problems of world politics, L.I. Brezhnev, as you know, attributes special importance to the Soviet-French cooperation and sees its important role in the system of modern international relations. You will read about this in the preface, which Leonid Brezhnev wrote specially for the book which is presented today".

"The Soviet leader comes out for the cooperation between the USSR and France to remain dynamic and an important factor of detente and security in the world".

"Stressing that cooperation between the USSR and France has since long ago been giving good results, L.I. Brezhnev justly writes that much can still be done in political cooperation, in the economy and in the exchanges of cultural values".

"We got convinced of the full justification of all this during the reception here of the delegation of the foreign-relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and during our meetings with prominent public and political figures. We feel certain that the Franco-Soviet cooperation has great potentials and opportunities not only for the formation of just democratic international relations in the future, but also for the solution of current problems, let me remind you in this connection that General de Gaulle in his time used to speak about the growing importance of the Franco-Soviet relations at each new turn of history."

"In conclusion," Boris Ponomarev said, "I would like to express conviction that the publication here of 'Leonid Brezhnev: Pages d'Une Vie' will promote the further and all-sided cooperation between France and the USSR, will benefit the understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries and will serve peace and detente."

PRAVDA REPORTS BERLINGUER-ZAGLADIN MEETING

LD160929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Comradely Meeting"]

[Text] Rome, 10 Dec--A comradely meeting took place here today between E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who had previously been participating in the work of the San Marino Communist Party's 10th Congress. During the meeting there was a lengthy and frank exchange of opinions on the most acute current international problems. The intention was expressed to continue to exchange information and to compare viewpoints on issues concerning the strengthening of the cause of peace and detente.

FINNISH-SOVIET TRADE CHAMBER HOLDS MOSCOW SESSION

LD181435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Following the Course of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] The 34th annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Trade has examined matters relating to the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our country and its northern neighbor. It met on 9 December in Moscow.

Hundreds of Finnish firms and many Soviet foreign trade organizations make constant use of the chamber's services. The meeting's participants noted with satisfaction the constant growth of trade between the USSR and Finland on the basis of long-term agreements.

The speakers talked of the high rate of development of economic ties between the two countries and the favorable prospects for further widening of contacts on the basis of mutual advantage, and they expressed confidence that this cooperation will develop in the interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and of their friendship and good neighborliness.

FIRST ANGOLAN PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 17 DEC

LD171050 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 17 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Makhonin and Valentin Raikerus report:

The first extraordinary congress of the People's Republic of Angola today.

The participants in the congress will sum up the results of implementation of tasks of socio-economic development, set in 1977 by the first congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola Party of Labor], shape new objectives in building the foundations of a socialist society, discuss the main directions of drawing up the country's first ever long-term development plans. The delegates will also consider problems of party construction.

The party documents for the congress were extensively discussed before the congress. The discussion testified to the party's close links with the working people, its enhanced role in bringing popular masses closer together for the sake of implementation of fundamental soico-economic transformations, consolidation and development of the political and economic independence of the country.

The steady growing membership of the MPLA-Workers' Party testifies to the great prestige of the party, which is guided in its activities by Marxist-Leninist principles. There are now 26,000 members and candidate members in the party.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NYERERE ON REELECTION

LD121534 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev addressed a telegram to Julius K. Nyerere on the occasion of his re-election as president of the United Republic of Tanzania conveying warm congratulations and the wishes of success in his activities on this high and responsible post.

In a reply telegram the president of Tanzania expressed heartfelt gratitude for the warm message of congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express conviction that the Soviet-Tanzanian relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries will develop further for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Tanzania, in the interests of stronger universal peace and international security.

DEATH OF FORMER PREMIER ALEKSEY KOSYGIN'S REPORTED

REUTER Report

WA191210 London REUTER in English 1207 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, Dec 19, REUTER--Former Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin died last night of heart failure, reliable Soviet sources said today.

The sources said Mr Kosygin, aged 76, died in the resuscitation ward of a Moscow hospital thought to be in the Kremlin.

His death came almost two months after he bowed out of the Soviet leadership on the grounds of poor health, after 16 years as prime minister.

AFP Report

NC191241 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (AFP)--Former Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin has died, 76, unofficial Soviet sources said here today.

Mr Kosygin, 76, who resigned from the premiership on October 23 after a 16-year term of office, died Thursday night from heart [words indistinct] said. He was said to be ill for a long time.

The body was to be displayed for two days in the central headquarters of the army before being cremated and the ashes placed in the Kremlin, the sources said. While stepping down as premier, Mr Kosygin also resigned from the Politburo for "health reasons," but the resignation could not be formally accepted until the next Central Committee meeting in February.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES ORDER OF OCTOBER ON BIRTHDAY

Supreme Soviet Decree

LD181814 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Order of the October Revolution.

The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR reads: "To award Comrade Brezhnev, Leonid Ilich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, another Order of the October Revolution for the great services rendered to the Communist Party and the Soviet state by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution, for his exceedingly fruitful activities in strengthening the economic, political nd defensive might of our homeland and for his struggle for peace between the nations."

Award Presentation Ceremony

LD190108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1826 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec, TASS--"On 18 December Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman was presented in the Kremlin in a festive atmosphere with the lofty award of the motherland, the Order of the October Revolution.

At the behest of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the award was presented by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPCU Central Committee secretary.

Attending the presentation of the award were: Comrades Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Arvid Pelshe, Grigoriy Romanov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Geydar Aliyev, Petr Demichev, Tikhon Kiselev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Sharaf Rashidov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Eduard Shevardnadze, Ivan Kapitonov, Mikhaid Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov, as well as Ivan Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Leonid Smirnov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; aides to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov, Anatoliy Blatov, Georgiy Tsukanov; Georgiy Pavlov, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; Klavdiy Bogcilyubov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department and referent of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yevgeniy Samoteykin.

Mikhail Suslov made a speech of presentation:

"Dear Leonid Ilich. Together with all the party and all the Soviet people we cordially and sincerely congratulate you today on your birthday.

"On the eve of your birthday, which is a festive occasion for all of us, we, just as many, many millions of people in our country and abroad, address words of affection and gratitude to you, Leonid Ilich, as an outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The Central Committee of the, Communist Party of the Soviet Union the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium andthe USSR Council of Ministers have unanimously adopted a message of greetings to you, Leonid Ilich."

Then Mikhail Suslov read the greetings and to the prolonged applause of those in attendance presented them [the greetings] to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

"Dear Leonid Ilich! The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the sentiments and wishes of the Soviet people, award you, the outstanding continuer of the cause of Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution, a second Order of the October Revolution for your great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, for your exceedingly fruitful activities in strengthening the economic political and defensive might of our homeland and for your struggle for peace between the nations.

"It is a great honor and a real pleasure to present to you, Leonid Ilich, this high governmental honor. In congratulating you on your birthday and on the award that the homeland has bestowed on you, we wish you health, happiness and great new successes in your creative work for the good of our people and in the name of the triumph of our Leninist party's ideals."

To tumultuous applause, Mikhail Suslov presented the Order of the October Revolution to Leonid Brezhnev. Leonid Brezhnev made a speech in reply:

"Dear Mikhail Andreyevich! Dear comrades! I am very grateful for the decision of the Central Committee of the party and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to award me a second Order of the October Revolution. It is a great honor to be awarded the Order of the Great October Revolution and I fully appreciate it.

"The years of my childhood and my early youth were illuminated with the dawn of the October Revolution and the flames of the civil war in which our people were upholding the cause of the October Revolution. Practically all my adult life was devoted to the cause of the October Revolution, to the cause of Lenin.

"In a few months time it will be sixty years since I began my work and fifty years since I joined the ranks of our Leninist party.

"During these years, I had to work on different sections and in different capacities. I was an ordinary worker, an engineer and a high-ranking party functionary. I was an officer and general during the years of the Great Patriotic War. But all these activities had, I would say, one common denominator. This denominator was the building of socialism, to which the road was opened by the Great October Revolution, and defense of our socialist homeland, defense of the cause of the October Revolution.

"And today, holding posts entrusted to me by the party and the people, I see the main meaning of my work in contributing to the fulfillment of the great goals for the sake of which the Great October Revolution was made.

"And this means to work in the name of the happiness and well-being of the Soviet people, in the name of the growth of their communist consciousness, in the name of building communism. This means to uphold resolutely the cause of a lasting peace and progress on earth.

"I am grateful to fate that I have an opportunity to discharge my duty within the ranks of our glorious party, within its close-knit collective leadership, hand in hand with you, my dear comrades and friends.

"Confronting us, the entire party and all the Soviet people, are great and no easy tasks. These will be defined for the years ahead by the forthcoming 26th congress of the party. It is to the solution of these tasks that we shall have to fully devote ourselves.

"This will be practical struggle for the ideals of the Great October Revolution in present-day conditions.

"I promise you to give all my energies to this noble cause.

"I thank you once again for the honor of this award."

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER NABIYEV DIES

LD181311 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Obitary: "Yu.M. Nabiyev"]

[Excerpts] On 1 December 1980 Yusif Mustafa Ogly Nabiyev, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Minchegaur Gorkom, died suddenly in his 54th year.

In 1970 Yu.M. Nabiyev, was promoted to the post of chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Minister and was to devote his considerable energy and abilities to expanding the autonomous republic's economy and to developing the culture and increasing the material well-being of its working people. In January 1979 he was transferred to the post of chief of the Azerbaijain Council of Ministers Transportation Department. In June of the same year Yu.M. Nabiyev was elected first secretary of the Minchegaur Gorkom.

[Signed] G.A. Aliyev, K.M. Bagirov, A.I. Ibragimov, G.Kh. Ibragimov, A.G. Kerimov, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.V. Tatliyev, L.A. Khalilov, I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynova, B.S. Kevorkov, G.Sh. Efendiyev, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, S.K. Abbasaliyev, F.G. Akhmedov, A.D. Lemberanskiy, Sh.A. Rasi-Zade, G.V. Shcheglov, K.N. Ragimov, S.A. Aliyeva, I.A. Mekhtiyev, L.I. Abalymova, R.D. Agayev, V.A. Guseynov.

ACADEMICIAN N.V. MELNIKOV DIES 7 DECEMBER

PRAVDA Obituary

LD181651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 2

[Academician N.V. Melnikov obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a grevous loss. Academician Nikolay Vasilyevich Melnikov, outstanding scientist and organizer of Soviet science and industry, member of the CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, rector of the USSR Academy of the National Economy and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of complex Utilization of Mineral Resources, died on 7 December 1980 in his 72d year.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.N. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, N.K. Baybakov, S.P. Trapeznikov, B.I. Gostev, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, V.A. Koptyug, G.K. Skryabin, M.S. Smirtyukov, B.F. Bratchenko, I.P. Kazanets, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, P.F. Lomako, V.P. Yelyutin, S.G. Shcherbakov, I.P. Yastrebov, S.S. Sokolov, A.P. Krylov, B.N. Laskorin, M.A. Sadovskiy, M.I. Agoshkov, D.M. Bronnikov, P.A. Skepetrov, A.V. Dokukin, V.V. Rzhevskiy and T.G. Ivanova.

Funeral Vigil

LD181307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 6

[TASS report: "Last Respects"]

[Excerpts] On 10 December Moscow bade farewell to Academician N.V. Melnikov, eminent scientist and organizer of Soviet science and industry, CPSU member, Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, rector of the USSR Academy of the National Economy and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of Complex Utilization of Mineral Resources.

Comrades A.P. Kirilenko, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh and M.V. Zimyanin performed the funeral vigil. Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, CPSU Central Committee executives, ministry and department leaders, scientists and representatives of party and Soviet organizations were also in the honor guard.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN PLENUM 11 NOVEMBER

LD180855 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 1-4

[Text of report by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered at 22d Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum on 11 November: "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in successfully Completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and Ensuring the Georgian SSR's Further Economic and Social Development in the New Economic Year in the Light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Instructions"]

[Text] Comrades!

One year is drawing to a close, and another, new year will take its place. As one year flows into the next, as in all previous years, our Leninist party's Central Committee meets for a plenum. It meets to interpret and summarize what has been done in the outgoing year and, at the same time, to look into the future, to pave the way to it and to think about how best to achieve what is planned for the coming year.

This CPSU Central Committee October Plenum was a special one. It convened not simply at the dividing line between 2 years but at the dividing line between two 5-year plans--the10th and the 11th--and on the threshold of the 26th party congress.

From the start, as always, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who delivered a profound and vivid speech, gave direction to the plenum's whole work and defined its chief, basic line. This line, our immutable, program line--all in man's name, for the good of man--received new, still more weighty confirmation at the Central Committee's October Plenum.

This line ran like a leitmotiv throughout Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech. Whether discussing the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan or the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and its first year, whether speaking about ways to realize the country's economic and social development plan or about work style and methods, Leonid Ilich invariably returned to the idea that the party centered its practical activity in the economic sphere on raising the people's living standards, that recent years have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th party congresses and that this strategy, which provides for the economy's more profound shift toward resolving the diverse tasks associated with enchancing the people's well-being, will be continued in the new 5-year plan.

Tactical tasks elaborated by our party's Central Committee and by L.I. Brezhnev and attesting to a new, truly scientific, large-scale, global, comprehensive approach to resolving the economic problems of developed socialism lie on the way to that strategic goal. This complex embraces a broad food program and a consumer goods production program a long-term house-building program and a comprehensive program for the development of large-scale chemistry.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the points and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and resolved to make them the basis of the activities of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1981 plan and in making fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of enhancing the Soviet people's well-being.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session have been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm by the people and have received universal and unanimous approval. Communists, all the country's working people, every union republic and our entire people are now directing their efforts toward successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and greeting 1981 fully armed--the first year of the new, 11th 5-Year Plan and the year of the 26th party congress--and making a weighty contribution to economic and social building.

I.

The Georgan SSR is an important and inalienable part of the country's unified national economic complex. What, then, is its contribution to the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan?

The republic's national economy is developing in accordance with the party's economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th congresses. This is evidenced by the work results over the past 5 years, particularly in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

Since 1972 Georgia's economy has been characterized by the dynamic and proportional development of all the main sectors of the national economy and by growth in social production efficiency.

The plan of the 10th 5-Year Plan will undoubtelly be fulfilled, and by a wide margin as regards the most important indicators. The volume of global social product will have increased 39.4 percent, which is 4.4 percent more than the 5-year plan target. Produced national income will exceed the 1975 level by 43 percent--10 points above the plan. The average annual increase in the global social product in the 9th 5-Year Plan will stand at 6.9 percent against 6.2 percent in the 9th 5-Year Plan, and the increase in national income will be 7.4 percent and 5.9 percent respectively.

Particularly noticeable is the growth in produced national income per capita. It will have increased 38.6 percent over the 5-year plan--which is 12.9 percent more than planned and 11.6 points above the level actually reached in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

It is very important that these indicators are growing faster in the republic than in the country as a whole, thus reducing its lag behind the average union level. Over the 5 years the lag in terms of production of national income per capita will have fallen from 23.3 to 8.9 percent, and in terms of production of industrial output per capita--by almost 8.5 points. Such accelerated growth is making it possible, first, to increase the republic's contribution to the property of the whole people and, second, is creating a sound base for the substantial enhancement of the population's living standard.

Appreciable progress has been made in both aspects.

According to a preliminary evaluation, the Georgian SSR's share in all-union indicators will have risen over the 5-year plan from 1.5 to 1.7 percent in terms of production of national income; from 1.2 to 1.4 percent in terms of gross industrial output; from 1.5 to 1.7 percent in terms of gross agricultural output, and so forth. The republic's share in the production of the most important types of industrial and agricultural output and consumer goods is also increasing appreciably.

The following data attest to the growth in the working people's well-being. Over the 5-year plan real per capita incomes will have increased 25.3 percent, the average monthly wage of workers and employees in the national economy 22 percent, and the average monthly earnings of kolkhoz members more than 51 percent. Commodity turnover per capita will have increased 27.7 percent, and the volume of consumer services 56.7 percent.

These achievements are founded on increased efficiency and intensification of social production. Over the years of the 5-year plan social labor productivity has increased 40 percent, and the capital-output ratio 5.2 percent. A large part of the national income and of industrial output and the entire increase in agricultural output will have been secured as a result of higher labor productivity.

The target for the growth rate of industrial production, in which the most progressive sectors have enjoyed preferential development, is being fulfilled. Much has been done to strengthen the republic's food complex.

A broad program of capital construction is being implemented. Some 226 very important construction projects have been commissioned since the start of the 5-year plan. This year alone the following have been commissioned: the fifth unit of the Ingurskaya GES, capacities for the production of ammonia at the Rustavi chemical plant and of ferro-manganese at the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant, large light and food industry enterprises and livestock-raising complexes. Irrigation and drainage systems have been constructed over large areas.

Substantial quantitative and qualitative changes have occurred in the development of agriculture. Compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, the average annual volume of gross output has increased 33 percent here, whereas the planned growth was only 29 percent.

Thus, the 10th 5-Year Plan has laid a firm foundation for the further accelerated growth of production forces and the enhancement of Georgia's general economic and industrial potential. A very important step forward has been taken in implementing the policy formulated by our party's Central Committee of consistently overcoming the republic's lag behind the average union level in the whole complex of very important indicators of socio-economic development.

These are the preliminary results of the fulfillment of the plan of the 10th 5-Year Plan and its concluding year. And, as always, in summing up, we look to the future, to the tomorrow of our life, seeing clearly the prospect of the republic's economic and social development.

II.

Comrades!

The longer term will be determined by the 11th 5-Year Plan which we will be examining at the party congress. The immediate future is determined by the draft plan and budget for 1981. All these materials have been distributed to the plenum participants. Permit me, therefore, merely to give a general outline of the draft plan and budget for the new economic year.

The chief task in the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR in 1981 is, in our view, that of further increasing the republic's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex, and improving the people's well-being on the basis of balanced and effective development of social production, the improvement of the economy's sector structure, the renewal and strengthening of its material and technical base, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fuller utilization of Georgia's labor and production potential and its natural and economic resources.

The way to achieve this goal is to improve basic national economic proportions. The global social product planned for next year is R16.6 billion, which is R4.4 billion more than in the first year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The national income produced on the republic's territory will be 7.6 billion or R2.2 billion more than the national income created in 1976. It is highly indicative that during this period the absolute increase in national income alone will be 55 percent of the total national income in 1972! In general over the period from 1973 through 1981 the figures for the republic's gross social product, national income and industrial output will have practically doubled.

Per capita production of national income in 1981 will increase by 34.4 percent compared with 1976, industrial and agricultural output by 33.1 and 26.8 percent respectively and social labor productivity by 35.6 percent.

The annual increase in the global social product will be 4.2 percent and in national income--5 percent. The increasing preferential growth of net industrial output will ensure an increase in its share of total national income, rising to 52.3 percent. Progressive structural changes will take place in the development of industry and this will mean a further improvement in intersectorial and sectorial proportions.

In accordance with the development of the raw materials base and existing capacities it is planned to increase production in sectors producing consumer goods, with output increasing by 4.9 percent over the year and by almost 40 percent compared with 1976.

Important measures are to be implemented to further develop and improve the republic's agrarian and industrial complex. On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Increase the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and Further Accelerate the Development of Agriculture in the Georgian SSR" it is planned, in particular, to increase production of tea, grapes, fruit, citrus fruits and also livestock products. Planned gross agricultural output is 2.4 percent more than the level expected in 1980.

A broad construction program will be implemented in the new year. It will permit an even greater strengthening and expansion of the national economy's material and technical base and also of projects connected with the social and consumer infrastructure. It is planned to commission fixed capital worth about R1.8 billion, which is 10 percent more than in 1980.

It is planned to commission more than 1.7 million square meters of housing together with general educational schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, outpatient clinics and other social projects.

The creation of new work places supplied with modern equipment will make it possible to bring more than 34,800 extra people into the public sector economy. Consequently, the level of employment of the able-bodied population will markedly increase and will constitute 86.7 percent.

The chief, decisive source of economic growth in 1981 will be the unswerving implementation of the party's course toward improving production efficiency and work quality. The high degree of intensification will be ensured by the increase in social labor productivity planned for 1981--4.6 percent. It is envisaged that this will provide 80.8 percent of the increase in national income, which is 0.5 percent more than expected in 1980. The capital-labor ratio will increase by 4.3 percent over the year. It is planned to implement more than 500 very important measures to assimilate new types of products, introduce progressive technology and mechanize and automate production processes.

Special attention is paid to improving the technical and economic standard of production and the equality of output.

If we approach the planning and accounting of top-quality output from the assessment criteria we have used hitherto the 1981 indicators will be considerably higher than the present ones. But if we use the new methods, which consist essentially in excluding foodstuffs and certain other types of articles from the assessment list, the proportion of top-quality output will rise to 12.5 percent in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan which is 1.2 percent higher than the level expected this year and 11.3 percent above the indicator for the first year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Thus, the growth rate and the most important national economic proportions planned for 1981 show that the Georgian SSR has entered a qualitatively new stage of development characterized primarily by social production on a scale unprecedented for our republic.

The broad social program is a crucial part of the national economic plan for 1981 and for the 5-year plan as a whole. Per capita real incomes will increase by 4.6 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will be R148 instead of R127 in the 1st year of the 10th 5-Year Plan; kolkhoz workers' earnings will be R104 compared with R75 in 1976. Social consumption funds will incease per capita by 5.8 percent over the year.

In order to realize the population's ever growing monetary incomes it is planned to increase per capital retail trade turnover by 4.4 percent and the volume of consumer services by 7.8 percent.

Measures are being implemented to solve the housing problem. The housing commissioned in 1981 will provide more than 27,000 families with better housing conditions. By the end of next year there will be an average of more than 16.2 square meters of housing per inhabitant; 18.3 square meters in rural areas. These figures are convincing evidence of the positive changes taking place in our countryside. Thus, in terms of the indicator for the republic as a whole we are not badly off for housing. However, when you consider that the number of city dwellers in dire need of well-appointed communal apartments is still very great then it is obvious that the capital investments earmarked for housing construction are clearly inadequate.

Indicators for the provision of children's preschool institutions, public health premises and so forth will be considerably improved. The number of children in preschool institutions and students at general educational schools, higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and vocational and technical schools will increase.

Thus the draft plan for 1981 provides the republic with the most favorable conditions for outstripping the average union-level growth rate in all the main indicators of economic and social development which ensures a further significant reduction in its general economic and industrial lag vis-a-vis the all-union level and an increase in Georgia's contribution to the country's economy as a whole.

I will now say a few words about the Georgian SSR state budget for 1981. The draft envisages a 9.5 percent increase in budget resources compared with the level established for the current year, the sum stated being more than R2.2 billion. The budget allows for measures to consistently implement the course toward improving work efficiency and quality and stepping up intensive factors of social production growth. It ensures all the requisite funds for the planned growth of the republic's economy and for improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

I think that after today's discussion of the draft plan and budget for 1981 at the Central Committee plenum we will be able to submit these important documents for examination by the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

Comrades:

Speaking of certain general questions having a direct bearing both on economic activity next year and on the development of the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev started (as he himself emphasized) not with metal, transportation or even fuel and energy but with questions on whose resolution the Soviet people's living standards depend most directly.

Among the questions on which the Soviet people's living standards depend, Leonid Ilich put in first place the improvement of food supplies and said that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision to prepare a food program.

What kind of program is this, and what are its components?

The food program, as was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, must constitute a unified whole. It will comprehensively embrace questions of the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors which serve it, the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce, the development of the food industry and trade in foodstuffs.

Of course, modern agricultural production, which we want to, can and must have in order to fully satisfy the people's needs, must be the linchpin, the chief link of this food program. The foundations of such agricultural production were laid by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum decisions--which can also be seen in the example of our republic.

Every 5-year plan produces its own heroes, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum. And the present one is no exception. He addressed words of gratitude and cordial thanks to all progressive collectives and all urban and rural workers who have done so much for our country's prosperity.

Today we wish to address words of special gratitude and special thanks to the republic's tea and grape growers, whose labor may be equated with an exploit.

It is precisely an exploit!

The size of the tea harvest has been growing year by year in the 5-year plan: 355,000 tons, 412,000 tons, 432,000 tons, 454,000 tons, 500,000 tons.

The growth curve of grape procurements has shot up just as rapidly during the 10th 5-Year Plan: 291,000 tons, 407,000 tons, 575,000 tons, 577,000 tons and, finally, almost 800,000 tons in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

The republic's grain, vegetable, potato and citrus fruit growers and silkworm raisers have also successfully fulfilled their 5-year targets and precongress socialist pledges. Beet growers and livestock raisers are close to completing the 5-year plan.

However, there are omissions and shortcomings in the sphere of agriculture. The plan for procurements of sunflowers, soybeans and tobacco will not be fulfilled. There are serious difficulties in fulfilling the 5-year plan for fruit procurement. However, all the difficulties must be overcome. Given efficient, well-organized work, this plan can and must be fulfilled!

The republic's livestock raisers are approaching the targets outlined for the 5-year plan. The meat, milk and wool procurement plans will be realized ahead of schedule. At the same time fulfillment of the 5-year plan for egg procurements is in doubt.

Certain difficulties have also arisen in drawing up the plan for 1981 in connection with the fact that the resources provided for in the plan are insufficient to balance the republic's food program, particularly for such valuable foodstuffs as meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and certain others.

In addition, we must proceed from the premise that we must increase production not only of the products which are needed for the republic's food program. For Georgia is a supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials for the processing industry, which are essential in forming the all-union food program.

Therefore, attention should be paid to three main problems. First, to seek reserves to ensure unconditional growth in the production and procurement of agricultural products compared with the record year of 1980. Second, to ensure the priority maximum development of sectors of the republic's agriculture which are of significance for the all-union significance, to ensure the accelerated development of sectors of agriculture of vital importance to the republic's food program.

The production and procurement plans envisaged for 1981 for a number of agricultural products are higher than the level planned for this year but lower than the actual indicators achieved in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Thus, the tea procurement plan is 10,000 tons higher than the 1980 plan but 60,000 tons lower than the level actually reached. Grape procurement is 70,000 tons above the plan targets but 78,000 tons below the level reached. The 1981 procurement plans for grain, sugar beets and citrus fruits are also below this year's expected level.

Procurements of agricultural products as a whole next year are planned in the volume of R1,499 million which is R31 million less than the expected fulfillment this year. Objective factors account for all this. However, we cannot permit a reduction in the rate of production and procurement of agricultural products and, accordingly, in deliveries of raw materials for the processing industry.

While not posing the task of increasing the rayons' procurement plans to the level actually reached, the Georgian CP Central Committee expresses the hope that the leaders of agricultural rayons will take all necessary measures in order to yield the positions that have been won.

For this we have great, as yet, unexhausted reserves, primarily in grape growing. We see these reserves, above all, in ensuring that new plantations enter the fruit-bearing stage and also in improving the care of already existing plantations. A check has shown that the 3-year program for eliminating sparseness of vineyards has not been fulfilled in 33 rayons, including the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. The sparseness has even increased in a number of rayons, such as Ambrolaurskiy, Vanskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and certain other rayons. The plan for laying down new vineyards has been wrecked in some of them and in a number of others. More than 800,000 tons of grapes can be procured in the new year as a result of eliminating these shortcomings.

Such opportunities for increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products also exist in other sectors, particularly in fruit and citrus fruit growing. And the maximum use must be made of them in order to ensure a growth rate of at least 3-5 percent in the procurement of agricultural products in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is quite inadmissible that the average yield from kolkhoz and sovkhoz fruit orchards does not exceed 35 quintals, while it stands at only 13 quintals per hectare in the rayons of western Georgia. Can we continue to tolerate the fact that 20-30 percent of the fruit crop is lost owing to the lack of stores on farms and the shortage of capacities in the canning industry?

And, as I have already said, we must primarily ensure the maximum increase in the production and procurement of grapes, fruit, citrus fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products of all-union and all-state significance.

At the same time constant concern should be shown for the development of those agricultural sectors which are called upon to ensure the balanced nature of the republic's food program. Attention must be paid primarily to providing the population with livestock-raising products, the targets for whose production and procurement in the 11th 5-Year Plan have already been set. They are perfectly realistic targets. But life prompts the need to increase them. It is known that the subsidy of meat products to the republic cannot be increased, and the planned rate of growth in the production of livestock-raising products inside the republic does not meet the population's ever-increasing requirements.

Other ways must be sought. And one of them, in our view, involves cooperation between public farms and the private plots of the rural population. I am not talking about ways such as increasing livestock-raising productivity, improving the hero's pedigree makeup and so forth. Experience shows that it is possible on the basis of broad cooperation to increase meat and milk production and procurement 5-6 percent a year without a substantial increase in fooder or capital expenditure. The increase which this will produce can be judged, for example, from the fact that the growth in the production of these products in the country has not exceeded 10-12 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee approves of the additional measures to increase meat production that are being taken in the Ukraine and Georgia. The essence of these measures is that kolkhozes and sovkhozes hand livestock and poultry over to private plots for fattening on a contractual basis, giving assistance in the form of fodder. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtain extra meat, while the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers get additional remuneration for their labor in the form of money and partly in kind.

Production of vegetables, potatoes, bean crops and, particularly, haricot beans is to occupy an important place in the republic's food program. We attach special significance to this. We must elaborate a solid all-republican program for the production of haricot beans.

The task of further developing agriculture dictates the need to continue allocating large capital investments and material resources to it. However, it was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that exactingness must be increased in order to ensure that the allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment are utilized sensibly and thriftily on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and produce the maximum return.

There are kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic which achieve good, stable harvests and high agricultural production growth rates, notably in Makharadzevskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, Marneulskiy, Akhmetskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Samtredskiy, Abashskiy, Khobskiy and a number of other rayons. But there are also many farms and even individual rayons where capital investments are allocated but the return from them is still insignificant and production has not grown in practice for a number of years or has increased extremely slowly.

Fixed production capital on sovkhozes Intianetskiy Rayon, for example, increased almost 31 percent in 4 years, while gross agricultural production increased only 2.5 percent. Here is a similar picture on certain kolkhozes in south Osetia and in Ambrolaurskiy and Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayons, as well as on sovkhozes in the zone of the city of Tskhaltubo and in Dushetskiy, Adigenskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and a number of other rayons.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture and sections of the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are still investigating badly the reasons for this situation and not taking measures to eliminate this disproportion.

Enterprises processing agricultural raw materials are a constituent part of the agro-industrial food complex. Therefore, improved food supplies for the population largely depend on the work of our food industry and the meat, dairy, fish, canning, baking, tea, wine-making, confectionary and other sectors. It is very important here that every link, every sector and every enterprise making up the food complex, including transportation organizations, refrigeration and storage capacities and so forth, should not develop in isolation, as frequently happens, but interdependently, proceeding from the ultimate national economic aims of the functioning of this food complex. Practice shows that a narrow sectorial, narrow departmental approach to management and to production organization and planning sometimes gives rise to serious disproportions in the national economy and does great harm to the economy.

One of our priority tasks is that of improving the quality of tea in every possible way. All interested agricultural and industrial organizations and enterprises, primarily machine-building, scientific research, educational and planning institutes, must be involved in resolving this task. A joint effort must be made to draw up a solid program for at least 5 years. We need a unified, integral, comprehensive, scientific system of enhancing the quality of tea. We must have a clear and accurate picture of what needs to be done to enhance the quality of tea. How many capacities do we need, and precisely which, to start up the production of tea concentrates; what plants must be built, and where precisely, to produce drinks from raw tea? All this work must be organized on the basis of cooperation, on the basis of a partnership between industrial and agricultural enterprises--but a partnership not on paper but in reality.

More than half a million tons of tea leaves were picked this year. Special and, I would say, extraordinary measures are needed to process such a vast quantity of raw material. We should regard the problem of improving the quality of tea as a very important task for the entire republic party organization for next year and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

Every family in every home drinks tea, and everyone should experience the high properties of our tea and be of the highest opinion of its quality!

The elaboration of a food program and the management of this program demand a definite system. To this end a Central Committee Bureau decision has set up an authoritative republican commission with wide powers, which is to have an operation working group. Perhaps it is worthwhile examining the question of forming special subdivisions at the Council of Ministers and under the republic Gosplan, which would tackle all these problems. It was no coincidence that the CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out that the agroindustrial food complex must be planned, financed and controlled as a single whole, ensuring high end results.

In addition to the food program, a broad, long-term program for the development of consumer goods production is also of tremendous significance for enhancing the people's well-being. In this sphere, too, the party demands real progress--progress which would affect both the quantity and the quality and range of these goods.

The chief supplier of consumer goods is light industry, which, together with the food industry, produces approximately two-thirds of the republic's industrial output, and these are mainly consumer goods, whose production will increase approximately 50 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan compared with the previous 5-year plan. There has been above-plan production of millions of meters of silk fabrics, a large quantity of knitted underwear, sewn goods, textile and haberdashery goods and so forth.

Many enterprises under union-level jurisdiction are over-fulfilling the plan for production of cultural and domestic goods.

However, the task set by the party--to increase consumer goods production in every possible way--is still being resolved only slowly. Interruptions in trading in demand have not been eliminated, and the quality of many of them is still low.

All this has been brought about primarily through shortcomings in the work of light industry, whose enterprises have allowed a big discrepancy to occur in the fulfillment of the plan targets of the 5-year plan for many very important types of output.

Production of cultural, everyday, household and consumer goods at local industry ministry enterprises is not properly organized. Since the start of the 5-year plan the ministry has failed to deliver goods worth R10 million.

Leading union republic ministries and sector associations, primarily the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, Samtrest and Chay-Gruziya, must fulfill without fail additional output targets laid down by the republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan. We are quite categorical about this since it is these sectors and these associations, in view of the unprecedented increase in the scale of development of the raw material base attained by the efforts of our glorious tea-growers and viticulturists, which have the biggest production growth reserves. [paragraph continues]

I want to mention again the fact that this economic sphere's work during the entire 5-year plan and particularly in its final year will be assessed primarily in terms of the extra contribution it makes to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 5-year plan target for the rate of increase of industrial output in the republic.

Unfortunately, a number of union enterprises on the republic's territory are failing to pay attention to consumer goods production. For example, enterprises of five ministries alone--the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building, the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry--have failed to supply consumer goods worth more than R2 million since the beginning of the year. The laggards include the Tbilisi gas apparatus plant, the Rastavi chemical fiber plant, the Gruzbytkhim association, the Batumi electromechanical plant, the Tbilisi Stankostroitel Production Association, the Tbilisi Isentrolit plant, the Tbilisi tool plant, the Elva Science-and-Production association, the Tbilis Gruzselmash plant and other enterprises.

We categorically demand that in the time remaining before the end of the year the enterprise leaders make up lost ground and ensure the absolute fulfillment of 5-year plan targets for consumer goods production and high production rate at the very start of the new economic year.

The range of goods is being slow to expand and there are delays in the assimilation of new types of goods at a number of large enterprises, including light industry enterprises.

Support should be given to the creation of specialized capacities for consumer goods production at the Elektrovsvarka plant and to the construction of the second phase of the plant in Vani.

When formulating the food program and the consumer goods production program greater efforts must be made to involve all internal resources and reserves in the economic process.

It should be a matter of the most rational utilization of local food resources and the unearthing of reserves for augmenting them in every region.

To this end it is necessary to establish where, in what regions, on the basis of what resources, by means of what measures and outlay and over what period it is possible to ensure the required increase in the production of the relevant foodstuffs.

Fuller use must be made of timber resources and our fish resources must be handled more prudently. Private plot livestock raising, poultry farming and production of vegetable and melon crops have great potential. This must be brought home to every rural family and every rural worker, not to mention the further development of collective truck gardening and collective vegetable growing.

On kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in consumer cooperatives it is necessary to organize the production of finished products, setting up subsidiary enterprises and industries.

Equally, it is necessary to seek out as many reserves as possible, for increasing consumer goods production so that the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan, starting next year, contains the stiffest consumer goods production targets.

To this end it is necessary to make more productive use of manpower, primarily in areas where the surplus is particularly great. The increasingly active recruitment of the able-bodied population for social production has been and remains one of our most important directions on the path of further increasing the republic's economic potential and an important condition for improving national economic balance and efficiency.

In addition to the organization of a network of branches of major industrial enterprises in rural areas, which is a relatively widespread phenomenon, it is necessary to search for other ways of increasing employment of the able-bodied population. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to expand work at home--one of our major reserves--and create a variety of small industries and subsidiary and ancillary production units, a more flexible system of working hours must be established--short days or short weeks--so that people can use part of the time for the manufacture of consumer goods.

Unfortunately we are making far from full use of possibilities for developing work at home and little is being done in this respect on our kolkhozes and sovkhozes despite the fact that this task was set by the Ninth Central Committee Plenum. The Ministry of Agriculture, raykoms and gorkoms and our economic leaders, above all kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, must create a substantial and solid foundation for work at home and develop it on the basis of cooperation with the population through kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There is great potential for this system controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Potrebsoyuz, the Minstry of Local Industry and other ministries and departments.

The relevant organizations must formulate a series of plans for small but profitable enterprises and production units, adapted for the use of local raw materials, which could be opened in mountain areas and mountain foothills or in other rural regions with surplus manpower.

A well thought-out, sound program is also required here for the development of small and medium-sized cities and rural populated centers--a program providing for the correct choice of site for the construction of enterprises of this sort and defining their product and production volume with regard to the economic specialization of the region and the requirements of the local population.

Now more than ever it is necessary to extend the range of the quest for reserves and to seek them everywhere and in everything. As a rule, reserves for increased production are sought in the determining [profiliruyushchiy] sector of the national economy. In our view, this is quite insufficient. We believe that a good economic leader is a leader who always finds a way out of a difficulty. Say difficulties have arisen in providing an enterprise with basic types of raw materials and supplies and there is no possibility of increasing production of the determining product. In that case a good economic leader starts up production of new products, albeit ones not even very specific to that sector, and thereby produces additional output and creates material wealth.

The policy of specialization if, or course, the correct policy. But specialization must not be turned into an end in itself and become an insuperable barrier holding back the production growth rate. The matter must be organized so that narrow specialization both in industry and in agriculture is closely combined with general economic interests.

And in this case it is necessary to create secondary production facilities, shops and sections producing consumer goods. We have tremendous opportunities for this in metallurgy, say, where waste raw materials constitute a very large percentage.

There are unutilized opportunities for increasing consumer goods production on the basis of Rustavi's large-scale chemical industry. Unfortunately, they are being utilized very badly. And yet it would be possible to develop the production of consumer goods here successfully without special capital investments.

The Gruzbytkhim Production Association, which was designed primarily to satisfy the public demand for consumer goods, still does not meet its purpose. Despite a special decision adopted 3 years ago, it produces half the planned output. We will obviously have to return to the work of this association.

In the chemical industry, as in other sectors of industry, it is also possible to find forms of using byproducts and production waste. What is needed here, as in any business, is a bold approach and broad initiative. And let comrades know that this will always meet with the support of the leading organs of the republic and the country.

The plenum urged the leaders of all sectors of the national economy to regard consumer goods production as an important state and party business. Local party, soviet economic and trade union organs must show more concern for increasing production of goods and services for the population. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set this task.

Consumer goods production must be developed on the basis of a well thought-out, long-term program capable of uniting the efforts of all the sectors on which this depends. This was how the question was posed at the plenum, where it was stated that the rapid development of Group "B" sectors is a task of paramount economic and political significance.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the further growth of consumer goods production is of great significance both for developing the economy itself and for increasing labor incentives and strengthening the circulation of money.

This is why the task now consists in improving the system of planning and financing these sectors by making them rigidly dependent on trade, on the consumer.

What does making Group "B" sectors rigidly dependent on trade, on the consumer, mean? It means, above all, investigating the consumer's needs in depth and knowing the slightest nuances of these needs and possible changes in them in the immediate future and in the more remote future. In other words, it is necessary to forecast consumer demand scientifically and take it into account when drawing up current and long-term national economic development plans.

Trade, which reflects the consumer's needs accurately and objectively, is called upon to blend public demand with consumer goods production into a unified national economic complex. Precisely trade must actively influence the elaboration and functioning of the food program and the consumer good production program. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid an artificial shortage of a number of commodities, as well as preventing the overstocking of other goods in warehouses and stores. Unfortunately, we still do not have grounds for saying that our trade organizations are meeting these high demands.

It is quite inadmissible that, owing to the inertia of certain trade workers, interruptions sometimes occur in sales of commodities such as bread, beer, lemonade, tobacco products and even salt. It is necessary to continue improving the organization of children's, school, students, hospital, sanatorium, dietary and, particularly, workers' catering and to extend the network of stores for comestibles and semi-finished products. A clearly thought-out policy must be observed in the sphere of trade in commodities in short supply--passenger cars, furniture, construction materials and so forth. The distribution and sale of such commodities must encourage the labor successes of workers, employees and the intelligentsia.

In the complex of socioeconomic problems an important place belongs to housing construction. We have always spoken of the successes in this sphere. The task in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to increase the pace of housing construction in every possible way, while at the same time improving its quality and more closely coordinating housing construction with the solution of production problems and with the commissioning of major industrial projects.

The tremendous social significance of precisely this approach can be judged from the example of the commissioning of capacities at chemical enterprises in Rustavi, at the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant and in construction of the Ingurskaya GES complex. And, on the contrary, a departure from these principles always leads to very undesirable consequences, as happened at the Madneulskiy mining and enriching combine, where a serious lag in the construction of housing primarily affected the resolution of production tasks.

The full assimilation of resources allocated for housing construction requires particular attention. It is quite intolerable that since the start of the 5-year plan we have failed to put to use tens of millions of rubles of capital investments. This is a serious omission by the republic party organization. Nor were we able to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the quality of housing construction.

The resolution of the housing problem in the republic's capital, where it is particularly acute and particularly complex, requires our greatest attention. For the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the Gosplan has discovered potential for increasing capital investment in housing construction in the republic's capital by R7 million compared with the level planned for that year. The task is to ensure that these resources are fully utilized.

Today we must again return to the question of the need to bring housing construction combines up to planned capacity. The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau has repeatedly spoken of the unsatisfactory state of prefabricated housing construction in the republic. This occurred most recently in July of last year, when the Ministry of Construction (Comrade N.A. Medzmariashvili), the Gosstroy (Comrade G.Z. Mirianashvili), the Tbilisi Zonal Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Planning (Comrade O.G. Tukhareli), the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Main Admistration of Capital Construction (Comrade B.A. Zatuashvili), and Gruzgosproyekt and Gruzgiprogorstroy institutes were advised to adopt measures to eliminate the arrears which had arisen.

However, even that resolution has not been fulfilled. The planned capacity of seven housing construction continues has only been half assimilated. As yet the necessary order has not been imposed at the Rustavi housing construction combine (Comrade A.V. Beridze). He is the present chief, but in 15 years the combine has had 14 chiefs and 21 chief engineers. During that time reconstruction and modernization work has taken place three times at the combine. Expenditure on this totaled R4 million, yet the planned capacity (75,000 square meters total area) has still not been reached. As a result in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the combine failed to provide 137,000 square meters of housing. As for the quality of the combine's output, it is so low that clients are refusing to place orders there. Because of the below-capacity operation of the combine itself, the ministry has been forced to entrust construction and installation work in housing construction to No 1 General Construction Trust.

That is what results from thriftlessness and an irresponsible attitude to work. It is high time that the Ministry of Construction, in conjunction with the Gosstroy and planning institutes, elaborated a range of measures for each housing construction combine to bring them to full capacity by the end of 1981 come what may.

Housing construction must be at the center of the Soviets' attention and be strictly monitored by party committees. This task was set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. This work, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, must be regarded as a direct instruction from the party's Central Committee. And we must all approach it as a direct instruction from the CPSU Central Committee.

Alongside the elaboration of a food program and a long-term program for the development of consumer goods production, the improvement of housing construction and the enhancement of its quality, the CPSU Central Committee plenum considered it necessary to provide in the new 5-year plan for concrete measures on such social questions as improving working conditions, health care, education and culture.

The plenum spoke of the need to approach the questions discussed from a broad party standpoint. And the fact that concern for the people's welfare was regarded as paramount in all the plenum's work is itself the most partyminded approach possible. And from an economic viewpoint too, as Leonid Ilich noted, it is more correct to move from the final goal to what will ensure its attainment.

Comrades:

The attainment of the final goal--increasing the people's well-being--is ensured by the starting points--increasing economic efficiency and intensifying all social production. In the 11th 5-Year Plan we must take a resolute step along this path.

Economic efficiency is inextricably linked with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The rate of introducing the achievements of science and technology and the further imrovement of the technical level of production and of output itself must be increasingly stepped up in the new 5-year plan. We attach particular significance to this, since in the 10th 5-Year Plan the plans for the development of science and technology were not fulfilled from year to year. The reason for this lies chiefly in the failure to prepare production facilities in good times for the introduction into production of new types of articles, the slow improvement of manufacturing process and shortcomings in the actual system of administration of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in a number of ministries and departments.

The comrades know that we intend to examine questions of scientific and technical progress at a special Georgian CP Central Committee plenum, and we will do so, of course, immediately after the party congress.

So I will only note that tasks in further economic development face scientists and practitioners with a series of problems whose resolution will promote the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the national economy. The process of management of scientific and technical progress itself requires further improvement. The "science-production" cycle must be shortened. It is necessary to speed up the process of forming major production associations, which can resolve more successfully the complex tasks associated with implementing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The "research-production" cycle must be further developed, and in this sphere science and production associations have been found to be a successful organizational form.

At the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted particular attention to machine building, which, as he said, has an incomparable role in national economic development and in increasing labor productivity. And this role is determined by the fact that the combination of science and production and the influence of progressive ideas on production take place in practice through machines and technology.

Taking into account the special role of machine building in the next 5-year plan, it is here that it is necessary, in the first instance, to sharply improve the technical standard of production and the quality of machines produced. The laggardness which has arisen in this sphere demands the accelerated retooling of enterprises. A range of measures must be implemented to ensure the creation of technical groundwork, the planned renewal of output produced, the building up of capacities for the production of agricultural hardware and equipment for the rapidly developing food industry and the more efficient concentration of production.

Serious concern is aroused by the laggardness of enterprises in agricultural machine building--a sector which has now acquired particular significance, as was observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Tea growers have serious complaints about the manual tea trimming and tea harvesting devices manufactured by Tbilisi's Gruzselmash plant. Because of design and manufacturing defects, they often go out of commission. Is it not time to progress from the quest for "objective" factors which could, in the opinion of those who create these devices, to some degree justify existing shortcomings to the production of devices which meet the rural workers' requirements fully? We are prepared to resolve this task.

We believe that the Kutaisi small gauge machinery plant, which could coordinate the creation of that type of machinery and ensure its high standard, is not yet up to fulfilling its purpose. The Rioni-2 small gauge tractor, developed and put into production at the plant back in the fifties, has long since outlived its usefulness. In this connection the need has arisen for radical measures aimed at speeding up the creation of capacities and the production of small-scale means of mechanization for agriculture at the Kutaisi small gauge tractors plant association. At present a draft resolution on this question is being elaborated in the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. It is a question of creating a large-scale program providing in essence for the birth of a completely new sector in the republic, thanks to which the accelerated production of mobile small-scale means of mechanization for agricultural operations will be ensured.

There must be greater efficiency and expediency in the management of processes for developing and bringing into production machines for the countryside. It is necessary to improve existing tea harvesters and create more general-purpose, mobile ones. It is time that republic-level organs raised this issue with the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

In the new 5-year plan a breakthrough must be completed in the development of agriculture machine building, which must be fully subordinated to the tasks of further developing agriculture and increasing its efficiency.

Many good machines and automatic machines for the wine making and tea industry and other sectors which process agricultural products have been created by republic level enterprises and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. However, much more remains to be done. It is necessary to speed up the renewal of the main output from the Gruzvinmash association and the Batumi machine building plant and to define a stable range of output for the Batumi Bytmash plant and the Khashuri machine plant. These enterprises must also be the subject of constant concern in the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

The republic's diversified machine building requires a well-thought-out, all-round, long-term program for its further development--a program which could form the basis of a sharp upsurge in the sector in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The efficiency of the national economy depends largely on the uninterrupted supply of fuel and energy. Despite the fact that major capacities have been commissioned during the 10th 5-Year Plan, there are still great difficulties in our electricity supply system. It is now quite obvious that we will not resolve this problem until an optimum structure is elaborated for energy capacities, ensuring balanced proportions between basic and peak power stations, as well call them. This structure must be elaborated, since the intensity of the power supply must not depend on natural factors. Yet that is precisely what happened last winter. When because of a fall in the rate of flow of water, major hyd o-electric power capacities were only 12 percent utilized. You know what this led to: It was necessary to restrict, and in some cases even switch off consumers, including the population.

That is why we cannot pin all our hopes on seasonal hydroelectric power stations which generate approximately three times less electricity in winter. The situation and the times dictate the need for serious involvement in the design of a basic power station, which alongside the Khudoni GES, the Zhinvali GES, the Vartsikhe GES-4 and a number of other power industry projects will make it possible to achieve a sufficiently high level of development of the republic's electricity base.

Our most urgent task is to prepare the fuel and energy economy fully for work in winter conditions. It is necessary more intensively to accumulate water in reservoirs, utilize fuel funds better, fulfill the whole volume of preventive repair work in good time and so forth. Special attention should be devoted to building up the arched dam at the Inguri GES.

The stability of the republic's electricity supply in the winter period depends largely on the work of the Tbilisi GRES--Georgia's only major basic power station. It is now necessary to adopt every measure to ensure that the station is fully supplied with fuel. That is a special responsibility for Comrade Zh.M. Dzhangveladze.

Our glorious oilmen are helping to overcome the fuel supply difficulties which have arisen in our republic. I remember how relatively recently certain comrades were skeptical about the possibility and expediency of developing the oil extraction industry in Georgia. Today nobody has any doubt as to the great significance of this for the republic's entire national economy. Hence the task of devoting constant attention to prospecting for and extracting oil and improving this very important element in our economy.

The extremely tight fuel and energy balance requires that the strictest thrift policy be observed in the coming winter period. Despite the fact that in the republic as a whole some saving in electricity has been achieved in the first 9 months of the year, at many enterprises, such as the Tsnori machine plant, the Sagaredzho construction materials plant, the Tbilisi Tsentrolit plant and the Batumi machine building plant, electricity consumption is above the norm. And the Rustavi chemical fibers plant, the Gardabani roofing paper and roofing felt plant, the Batumi oil refinery and others are permitting an overexpenditure of heat energy. All this is taking place because of failure to observe norms for the expenditure of fuel and energy resources, violations of the con-sumption policy and defective accounting. I think our people's Control Committee and the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Commission must probe the reasons giving rise to this flagrant thriflessness at these enterprises.

Not infrequently an overexpenditure of fuel takes place because of equipment which is in disrepair or unsatisfactorily operated or because of the inadequate provisions of means of control and automation for installations and assemblies. It has been calculated that if all these shortcomings were eliminated there could be a saving of 8-10 percent of the overall quantity of fuel consumed in the republic.

We have asked repeatedly for reserve stocks of fuel to be set up everywhere. That should guarantee uninterrupted work by national economic projects in the fall-winter period. But winter is now approaching, and 20 enterprises and organizations have still not taken care to ensure the stockpiling of the necessary reserves. It seems to me that we must investigate very seriously why this situation has arisen at those enterprises and examine the question of their leaders' party accountability.

Extensive fuel and energy savings, it was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, must be incorporated in our plans. This refers, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, both to the savings provided by resolutely combating thriftlessness and extravagance and to the savings associated with a purposeful technological policy and capital investments policy.

We have already spoken of the role of chemicals in the development of Group "B" sectors. They are of tremendous significance in the development of the entire national economy--first and foremost agriculture, in eliminating the metals shortage and in speeding up technical progress.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the chemicals industry is lagging behind the economy's needs. That is the state of affairs in the country, and the same situation obtains in our republic. Five-year plan targets for the production growth rate are being significantly underfulfilled at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemicals Industry. This is happening because of insufficient deliveries of basic raw material and other materials and the postponement of startup dates for certain production capacities. However, the main reason lies in unsatisfactory work by the enterprises themselves. Suffice it to say that out of six chemicals industry enterprises, only two are fulfilling 5-year plan targets.

Poor use is being made of production capacities at such enterprises as the Rustavi chemicals plant, the Gruzpolimerkonteyner production association, and Gruzbytkhim, which has already been spoken of today. As a result a large quantity of fertilizers, caprolactam, fiber and chemical yarns, polymer sheeting and detergents will not be supplied to meet the 5-year plan target. That means that the national economy will experience a shortfall in output of more than R150 million. Just think about this figure, comrades! 150 million! That is equivalent to the output of a whole sector!

A particularly grave situation has arisen at the Rustavi chemicals plant, where in the first 10 months of the year there has been underproduction to the tune of R27.7 million. Design defects revealed only after the capacities of the new delute nitric acid shop had already been started up are having an effect. Of course, the tension caused by a major modernization of the enterprise which is being carried out without stopping production could not fail to have an effect. In essence this modernization amounts to the construction of a new plant. Not an easy task, of course. So it was all the more necessary for the organizing role of the plant administration and the party committee to be manifested--they should have prepared the labor collective psychologically and morally for working in the new conditions and adapted it to the necessary rhythm. But this was not done, and labor discipline was slackened at the plant, cadre turnover increased and a number of leaders relaxed their sense of responsibility.

All this was discussed keenly and self-critically at the plant party conference held in late October. We hope that communists and all the labor collective at the plant--prominent in the republic's chemical industry--will draw conclusions from this criticism and lead this formerly leading enterprise out of its laggardness. By the end of the year the Rustavi chemicals plant must reduce as far as possible the arrears in the fulfillment of plant targets, and by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan mineral fertilizer output must increase to 1.2 million tons a year, which is three times the total expected this year.

The CPSU Central Committee set the task of more fully utilizing capacities for the production of fertilizers, increasing deliveries of them to agriculture and increasing the production of chemical plant-protection agents. A range of decisive measures is needed--measures which will make it possible to overcome laggardness in the chemical industry. "Without a modern large-scale chemicals industry," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, "there can be no efficient economy today."

Questions of the operation of transport--first and foremost railroad transport--merit the most serious attention. In this sphere of our economic activity there are still many unresolved questions. This must be said despite the fact that 5-year plan targets for freight turnover, passenger turnover and freight shipments will be fulfilled. We are forced to do so because the requirements of the national economy and the population for shipments and the accelerated delivery of freight are still not being satisfied.

Freight turnover growth rates are low and work efficiency and quality have fallen. In the last 5 years the turnover of freightcars has slowed down by approximately 9 hours. Freightcar idle time per freight operation has increased by 1.5 hours. In 9 months more than 5,000 incomplete trains were dispatched. The level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations lags behind the average indicator for the union, standing at only 87 percent. Losses of work time are great. Last year alone 50,000 man-days were lost. That means that the railworad was not working at all for the equivalent of one day.

In the first 9 months of this year alone, about 100,000 freightcars have been kept in sidings for too long, with an excess of more than 1 million freightcar-hours above the normative idle time. This can be rectified with efficient, harmonious work, by strengthening discipline in the execution of tasks and by increasing the personal responsibility of all who are associated with railroad work.

We have had problems of this more than once. The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau recently adopted a resolution on the unsatisfactory work of the Georgian SSR ministries of the construction materials industry and of agriculture and of the Transcaucasus railroad in reducing freight car idle time. The republic's economy has been greatly harmed because of this.

By a decision of the Central Committee Bureau, members of the CPSU Comrade Sh.M. Bezarashvili, deputy minister of the construction materials industry, and Comrade S.R. Dzhindzhikhadze, deputy agriculture minister, have been severely reprimanded and had an entry made in their record cards for the unsatisfactory organization of work on unloading freight cars and nonfulfillment of freight car idle-time norms. Comrades Bezarashvili and Dzhindzhikhadze have been warned that if they do not draw the necessary conclusions and do not manage to eliminate the shortcomings noted, the question of their removal from their posts and their party membership will be raised.

Comrade A.A. Kvantaliani, deputy chief of the Transcaucasus railroad, who has been punished previously by the party, has been warned that if he does not draw the appropriate conclusions the question of removing him from his work will be raised.

It was proposed that ministries and departments implement specific measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, draw up a plan for coordinating work on unloading freighcars and ensure the efficient organization of loading and unloading work at sidings, freight stations and on line in general use.

The republic's transport commission (Comrade Z.A. Chkheidze) and the Georgian CP Central Committee's Transportation and Communications Department (Comrade B.Z. Barsukov) have been instructed to systematically coordinate the work of ministries, departments and organizations concerned with transportation to make better use of transport resources and achieve a breakthrough in the railroad's work. The responsibility of Central Committee sector sections for making rational use of the freightcar pool has been increased.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, in their turn, must increase their demands on officials and economic leaders responsible for the rational use of transport resources--freightcars and motor vehicles--and take firm measures to establish order in this work.

The question of the work of all types of transportation is particularly acute now. And such a particularly complex, difficult and extraordinary situation requires the taking of special, extraordinary measures.

We have spoken more than once of the need to establish the necessary order in passenger traffic and raise the standard of passenger service. More than one decision has been adopted on this issue. But matters in this sphere are still going very badly on the Transcaucasus railroad. Our comrades, having visited other railroads in the country, are convinced of this. Georgiy Lebanidze, in "there and back," his recent item in PRAVDA, speaks of this. We hope that Comrade L.G. Vardosanidze, helped by party organs, will put this matter into the necessary order so that a rail journey gives people pleasure--both there and back.

Road transport, which must be used far more efficiently, is still not fully meeting traffic demand. With good work road transport could remove many of the problems arising on the railroad. But we sense no desire for this. Despite an absolute increase in the number of vehicles and an increase in their carrying capacity and the overall volume of freight traffic, the proportion of traffic by general-purpose motor vehicle transport went down in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Such an imbalance has occurred because no one is yet working seriously on questions of the efficient use of motor vehicles. The intercity freight traffic within the republic is developing only slowly. The number of empty vehicle journeys is still high. The expansion of vehicle transport facilities is proceeding slowly.

In order to increase road transport efficiency the organization of operational work must be improved and progressive methods must be introduced. Greater use must be made of the potential of container traffic which comprises only 0.13 percent of the overall volume of road traffic.

The more vigorous introduction of road transport for intercity shipments of massive loads within the republic will make it possible to release tens of thousands of freight cars. The republic's Gosplan should study the advanced experience of Belorussia's road transport workers for whom the volume of freight being shipped is the main performance indicator. The level of mechanized loading and unloading work must be increased.

It is now necessary to begin developing a transport complex to include various types of transportation: rail, sea, road and new, progressive forms of transportation. The coordination of the transport system's separate components is the way to increase the system's efficiency. In this context, the need now exists to examine and resolve in a practical manner the question of ferry facilities between the ports of Poti and Zhdanov, thereby making it possible to end the transshipment of freight from rail transport to sea transport and vice versa.

In 1981, construction will begin in the port of Poti of a large-capacity container facility which will connect sea and road transport. The large-capacity containers which are handled in Poti will be loaded not onto railroad flatcars, which is economically unprofitable, but onto road transport. This problem requires study in depth and it would be good for the republic's Council of Ministers to work on it.

The country is at present formulating a long-term comprehensive transport development program which will be calculated up to the year 2000. It is expected to provide a radical solution to the country's transport problem and to fully satisfy the constantly growing freight shipment requirements of the national economy and the population.

The Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, all transport ministries and departments and the appropriate scientific research institutes and planning research organizations in the republic must participate actively in formulating this program.

Capital construction questions must constantly be at the center of attention. The party Central Committee and the republic's government are providing constant aid to contracting construction organizations, client services and all participants in construction work.

Consequently, much has been improved in construction work. Nevertheless, construction organizations' work still does not meet the increased requirements. The nonfulfillment of the 1980 plans for the commissioning of fixed capital, for capital investment and for construction and installation work is evidence of this. Moreover, this nonfulfillment amounts to tens and hundreds of millions of rubles. The work of the Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction--our main construction organizations--has deteriorated. Labor collectives' efforts and manpower have not been concentrated on solving primary tasks. Consequently, even at the most important construction projects nearing completion, under the control of the CPSU Central Committee and the Georgian CP Central Committee, plan fulfillment is running at only 88 percent.

In the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade I.A. Kharatishvili) the nonfulfillment of the plan for the most important construction projects is considerably greater than throughout the ministry as a whole. Projects not completed include the Gorelovskiy and Sudzhunskiy livestock complexes, the Gudauta and Dranda mineral fertilizer stores and an important construction project in Abasha.

The Construction Ministry's overall program has been 94 percent fulfilled while for the most important construction projects the figure is 88 percent. The Akhaltsikhe branch of the Gori cotton combine, the Bakuriani educational-training center and the Borzhomi composers' house have not been commissioned. The No 9 Trust is doing the work on all three of these construction projects. It is time for the ministry to monitor this trust's work and draw the appropriate conclusions.

A large backlog has been permitted at the most important construction projects of the Zaktransstroy Trust.

The republic's construction organizations have no moral right to nor must they approach the 26th CPSU Congress or the 26th Georgian CPSU Congress with such indicators. I am addressing this point to you, Comrades N.A. Medzmariashvili and I.A. Kharatishvili, and to all Georgia's construction workers.

In the fourth quarter, fixed capital must be commissioned to the value of R1 billion, or twice as much as since the beginning of the year, capital investment to the value of R485 million must be put to use and construction and installation work to the value of R258 million must be carried out. Of this, work on particularly important construction projects alone and in five most important sectors will account for R139 million before the end of the year and while projects for delivery in 1981 will account for R25 million.

The 9-month plan for the commissioning of fixed capital has been only 68 percent fulfilled and consequently the amount of unfinished construction has increased. In the first 10 months this indicator grew by R443 million and stands at R1,704 million or 117 percent of total capital investments.

Unfinished construction is the result of poor work by contracting organizations and customers. Construction projects nearing completion are frequently not accepted because very insignificant amounts of construction and installation work have not been carried out or because a small quantity of equipment has not been delivered. And this immediately reduces the fulfillment of the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital.

For example, in the first 10 months of the year construction and installation work to the value of R1.7 million was not carried out on the most important construction projects alone, and this prevented the commissioning of fixed capital worth R25 million. This figure includes construction and installation work to the value of R11,000 not carried out at the previously named Gorelovskiy complex; the complex has not been accepted and this has meant over R2 million on noncommissioned fixed capital. It is the same picture in the construction of the Gudauta mineral fertilizer store where the nonfulfillment of the construction and installation work plan comes to R6,000 but the noncommissioned fixed capital amounts to R1.5 million. The most determined struggle must be waged against such phenomena.

It is even more intolerable when the commissioning of fixed capital is artificially frozen at construction sites which have in fact been delivered and are even in operation but are counted as unfinished because they were not sanctioned in the necessary way as well as at construction projects which have been mothballed.

In ministries and departments since last year there have been 50 noncommissioned but actually operating construction projects valued at R8.5 million and 122 construction projects (valued at R23 million) which have been mothballed, including R1.6 million written off. What is happening in this sphere is simply scandalous. And yet every minister has a deputy for capital construction and special monitoring services have been set up in each ministry. What are they doing, we ask ourselves!

Work on reducing the number of projects which are already in operation but were not officially registered on time is not proceeding satisfactorily. There is a rather large number of these projects. They include a training block for the vocational and technical college in Tbilisi and printing plants in Kaspi and Leningori for the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; work to fortify the banks of Turdo River and a reservoir in Burnasheti for the Georgian Main Administration of Water Resources Construction; the Atskurskiy fruit storage sovkhoz and the Gandzanskiy stockraising sovkhoz for the Ministry of Agriculture and so forth.

Mothballed projects must be reviewed. It must be decided which are to be written off, while the others are included in the plan for 1981.

We have spoken more than once about the necessity of increasing the responsibility of our monitoring organs, in this instance the all-union bank for financing capital investments, the state bank and other departments, which must realize that they are obliged not only to finance capital construction but also to monitor how this money is spent. Where are these organizations? Why do they not enforce harsh sanctions against individual leaders? After all, we're talking about state money, the peoples' property!

All questions associated with reducing incomplete construction must be taken under particular control. The work which is currently conducted with clients in the Council of Ministers apparatus and party Central Committee sections must be stepped up.

Very little time remains to the end of the year and everything depends on the organization of work in construction trusts and with clients and how responsibly the leaders themselves approach it. It would primarily emphasize the responsibility of the Central Committee secretaries to guide corresponding sectors and the responsibility of the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers who also run particular sections of the national economy. Who, if not these comrades must supervise affairs in the spheres under their jurisdiction, including the field of capital construction.

Thus the matter again rests on questions of management, which were discussed at the 23d Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum, concerning the problems of improving capital construction. Since then quiet some time has passed but the situation is scarecely changing. The 450 projects carried over from year to year confirm this. By the end of the year we will know exactly how many projects have not been completed. Substantial sums have to be allocated to complete their construction, diverting allocations for new projects which are vitally necessary to further develop the national economy.

Unfortunately we do not yet fully control the process of capital construction. The time has come to create a unified, harmonious system which will bring policy in the field of capital construction under control.

It seems to us that such a control system, reflecting data about the beginning of project's construction about the length of time for completing each stage of work, about commissioning the project, must be concentrated in the Central Statistical Administration, which should develop the technology for the collection of initial facts, the form of statistical record and the method of control. Much preparatory work by the republic of Council of Ministers under the leadership of Comrade Yu. I. Kedishvili is necessary for this. Above all it is necessary to make a full list of all projects under construction, and there are a lot of them--about 12,000.

Before the new control system begins to operate, the Gosplan must provide each region with an amended plan for capital construction for 1981 with a full list of all projects under construction and in the process of being commissioned. Certain organizational questions connected with the introduction of the new system must be resolved. This is a complex but very necessary matter and we must all consider it right away. We will be immediately aware of the effectiveness of such a system: the possibility of monitoring the construction progress of literally every project in the republic is opened up. It would be good if raykom secretaries also thought out a similar system in their localities. It's not so complex after all.

Such are the main avenues of our economic activity on which the main efforts of the republic's party, soviet and economic organs must be concentrated.

V.

Comrades!

Now that the tasks are set and the targets for the republic's economic and social development mapped out, it is a matter, as the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum emphasized, of finding reliable ways of resolving these tasks in the new 5-year plan, beginning with the 1981 plan.

One of the main ways is to further improve the style and methods of directing economic and social processes, which is acquiring particular significance in connection with the development of long-term comprehensive programs.

The creation and especially the implementation of such complex programs as the food, consumer goods production, fuel and energy, construction, transport and other programs demand an appropriate administrative system and the application of integrated targeted-program planning. Now it is particularly important to abandon the narrowly departmental, attached approach. In its place there must be a joint, mutually coordinated, single-minded examination of the development prospects of interlinked sectors and individual enterprises proceeding from the general, unified interests of the entire complex as a whole. Such a system of program administration must clearly establish personal responsibility for each sector of the work and grant the necessary rights. As the plenum noted correctly, without all this a program is not a program but a collection of good wishes.

Since the programs named above are to define the main directions of the republic national economy's development in the immediate future, it is necessary to incorporate them in the 5-year plan an independent section and embark on the implementation of these programs from the very first year of the 5-year period. This is not a simple task, but it is imperative for the republic's Gosplan together with the State Committee for Science and Technology to do this work.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the plenum, every targeted program must be a well-founded plan of measures supported by exact calculations and aimed at a final result--at the full solution of one problem or another.

The main role in the coordination of all work to formulate and implement comprehensive targeted programs must be played by the Gosplan, which must determine the stages and sequence of the formulation of these programs and their inclusion in long-term plans for the republic's economic and social development. This work must be performed in close contact with the Central Committee sections ministries and departments, appropriate union level organs, scientific research organizations and of course gorkoms and raykoms. It is necessary to organize matters in such a way that our national economic plans should be broken down by program as well as by sector and territory.

We attach tremendous significance to further improving the system for managing, organizing and planning the national economy and stimulating production, since there are limitless possibilities in precisely this sphere--so-called economico-organizational reserves for raising the efficiency of running the economy. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this constitutes the largest reserves for our further growth.

Party and government decisions on further improving the economic machinery open up broad possibilities in this direction. It must be admitted that the progress of work in this direction does not yet satisfy us. Admittedly union-level organs, I have been informed, consider that in comparison with other regions of the country this aspect of affairs is going rather well. But if we are to be objective to the end, then it must be said that the restructuring process is still proceeding slowly.

A number of party committees, ministries and departments are being intolerably slow and displaying what I would call inertia, waiting for some kind of special instructions. The results of the first and second stages of the review of enterprises' and organizations' readiness for the transition to the new conditions of economic management indicate that by no means all leaders are fully conscious of the necessary responsibility for the practical implementation of party instructions on further improving planning and they often display a formal approach to this matter. We demand that a more systematic, flexible and enterprising approach be displayed in this important matter. Central Committee sections, the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and other inter-departmental economic organs and also party organs at central and local level must better coordinate all preparatory work on the transition to the new system.

The absence of the necessary initiative in the use of economico-organizational reserves for increasing production efficiency and the lack of a healthy spirit of enterprise which is to distinguish the genuinely good business executive bear witness to the need for a serious restructuring of the economic thinking of a number of workers, including leading workers. Clearly the inertia must be decisively broken.

It is time, comrades, to cease putting the main emphasis on extensive factors of production development. Our economy must increasingly be orientated toward making rational use of everything which we possess and toward the maximum mobilization of all internal reserves, resources and potential.

The business executive who does not understand this is an executive of the old type. He is firmly convinced that it is only possible to demand supplementary output from him when it is backed up "from above" with supplementary productions space and thus by capital investment, extra raw and semi-finished materials, manpower and so forth. Of course, all these are very necessary components. But, speaking bluntly, under such conditions one does not need great initiative or a great mind, if one can put it that way.

To such a business executive I would like to say: Look around you at how many reserves you have which are still not in production and, of those material and labor resources which have been put into operation, how many are frequently being used inefficiently.

At every step, from machine building to light industry, you come across existing production capacities which are far from fully utilized and many enterprises where they are being only 70-75 percent utilized. And again, this frequently occurs because of organizational failures.

We have said more than once that a good economic leader must be able to calculate and strive for the high profitability of the enterprise or sector. Unfortunately, some comrades have not drawn the necessary conclusions from what has been said: This primarily concerns the leaders of construction ministries who are continuing to violate financial discipline and failing to meet planned profit targets as a result of which many construction organizations are working unprofitably.

The struggle for profitability must penetrate the work not only of construction organizations but also of enterprises of the construction materials industry, the Ministries of the Food Industry and of Agriculture, the Samtrest and many other ministries and departments among which there are even enterprises which are overfulfilling their targets in terms of quantitative indicators. But we do not name them by chance since the price and expenses at which these quantitative indicators are achieved are not a matter of indifference for the economy of the republic and of the whole country.

It is useful to recall the words of V.I. Lenin who said that "trusts and enterprises are based on autonomous financing precisely so that they themselves answer and answer totally, moreover, for their enterprises' ability to break even."

Vladimir Ilich went on to express this thought: "If it turns out that they do not achieve this then, in my opinion, all members of the board should be brought to trial and suffer lengthy imprisonment (perhaps with conditional release after a certain period had elapsed), the confiscation of all their property and so forth."

This is how V.I. Lenin posed the question. He said: "If we, having set the trusts and enterprises up on the basis of autonomous financing, cannot safeguard our interests fully by a business-like, mercantile method, then we are utter fools."

V.I. Lenin made the following economic and financial organs especially responsible for the effective, real monitoring and verification of enterprises' ability to break even.

We are discussing all this with the aim of eliminating existing shortcomings, overcoming difficulties which have arisen and effecting an even more direct reorientation in the direction of questions of the economy and of improving the economic machinery and problems of managing social production in an efficient or, more precisely, a highly efficient way.

This task becomes particularly urgent when one takes into account that the 1981 plan projections are somewhat low in comparison with the anticipated results for a number of important indicators in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

I want Central Committee members to know about this. For example, the indicators for the growth in national income are 0.7 of a point lower, the growth in net and commodity industrial output are 2.6 and 2.8 points lower respectively, the rate of growth of industry administered by the republic's Council of Ministers is 5.2 points lower, consumer goods output is 5.1 points lower and so forth. This, of course, cannot fail to have an impact on the solution of the republic's economic and social tasks. However, this is only one of the reasons for a certain lowering of production growth rates in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan in comparison with what was achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The main reason lies elsewhere--in, I would say, a certain indifference, an apathy, a certain disinterest from some economic leaders, including a number of quite high rank, toward the most important economic problems. This results primarily in the desire to accept a reduced, lighter plan. No way have we seen the end of this disease.

It would seem that enterprises have all the conditions and all the potential to fulfill a more intensive program: the necessary production capacities availability of the required equipment, enough semi-finished and raw materials and so forth. But the enterprise leader--in the literal sense of the word--is struggling for production growth rates as low and as convenient for him as possible. This is instead of insisting on more intensive plans.

We cannot understand, for example, why the Tbilisi instrument plant's coefficient for the use of production capacity is planned for 84.7 percent in 1981 when the 1979 indicator was 95.3 percent? Why should the same enterprise's return on capital be 7 percent lower in 2 years? Or why, for example, will the Gruzpolimerkonteyner Production Association be working at only 82 percent of caprolactam production capacity and why is the return on capital planned for 24 percent lower than it could be?

Is it permissible for the local industry ministry's coefficient of work for production capacities already in operation to be planned significantly lower for the new economic year than their potential: Production of man-made detergents is only 22 percent of capacity while for lighting equipment it is 77 percent, for wall materials 79.7 percent, for prefabricated reinforced concrete structures 48 percent, for non-alcoholic drinks 53 percent, for crockery 85 percent and so forth? It is impossible to manage things like that.

Unfortunately, these are not isolated facts. Similar phenomena are encountered in other enterprises, other sectors and other ministries.

We must deal more strictly with leaders of that kind. Apparently none of them have any idea that it is from the draft plans elaborated on a preliminary basis for each enterprise that the republic-wide plan is subsequently compiled.

That is what has happened in our republic. Certain enterprises' alleviated initial plan projections formed the basis of the republic's plan for economic and social development for 1981, in which a number of important economic indicators are set at lower levels than in previous years. That is not in order.

Surely that is clear to everyone? Then how, one wonders, are such leaders planning to work under the conditions of the new economic management system, whereby in assessing enterprises' activity, determining the levels of economic incentive funds and summing up the results of socialist competition, the degree of intensify of the plan will be taken into account? That is the essence of the new scheme. Surely the time has at last come to realize that you can no longer work in that way, not to mention the fact that you cannot reduce the discrepancy in relation to the average union level in that way.

It is particularly important that we now adopt a still more resolute course of increasing the efficiency of economic management and improving work quality at all levels of national economic management--a course of seeking still more reserves and internal resources in the national economy with a view to increasing production volumes and improving product quality and ensuring complete balance between all sections of the republic's state plan for economic and social development so as to do still more to overcome its laggardness in relation to average union indicators.

This is the intention, the mood which we must enter the next economic year!

We have mentioned a number of reproaches directed at a certain category of our leaders. But it would be unjust not to say that on the whole our leaders--party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol leaders--have grown considerably during recent years and have begun to understand more clearly and in more concrete terms the most important economic concepts, such as labor productivity, return on capital and capital available per worker, prime cost of products and profitability of production capacities, product quality and quality of work. But that is not enough. The thing is to put all these economic concepts into operation, into motion, to lay practical paths toward the targets planned and ensure their attainment and to show in concrete terms where there are additional reserves for increasing qualitative indicators.

That is the task facing us in the 11th 5-Year Plan, starting with its first year.

That is the direction we must take until the end of this year, the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. We must now focus all our attention and all our forces on the successful completion of the current economic year.

Today we have an opportunity to sum up the results of the work of the republic's national economy over the first 10 months of the year. These results indicate that the production growth rate increased appreciably in October and amounted to 7.6 percent compared with the first 10 months of last year. But in order to successfully complete the annual plan and the entire 5-year program as a whole it is necessary to increase the production growth rate to 8.6 percent.

In the time remaining before the end of the year every effort must be exerted to reach the planned rate of increase in labor productivity--6.1 percent, or 6.6 percent taking socialist pledges into account. Over the 10 months that indicator totaled 5.6 percent in the republic as a whole. Enterprises under union-level jurisdiction, with a labor productivity growth rate of 2.2 percent, are holding back the rate.

Many enterprises are lagging behind with the fulfillment of labor productivity growth plans in Abkhazia, Adzharia, Rustavi, Tkibuli, Telavi and Tskhakaya. We believe that this must not happen in the republic's leading regions at the concluding stage of the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

It is very disturbing that compared with the first 9 months of the year there has been an increase in the number of enterprises not fulfilling plan targets for the volume of industrial output and particularly for output sales. Things have reached the point where 19 percent of enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry are not fulfilling targets for volume of output, while this applies to more than 30 percent of enterprises in the system of the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction. There has been an increase in the number of laggard enterprises in the Ministry of Light Industry, where the proportion has reached 9 percent. This at a time when we are pinning such great hopes on one of our biggest ministries.

Ensuring that laggard enterprises catch up--that is the very urgent task we place before the leaders of all ministries and departments, before city and rayon party organizations, soviet organs and economic leaders. It is necessary to adopt the most urgent measures and overcome as far as possible the laggardness in fulfilling 5-year plan targets for the development of industrial production in the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast, the cities of Rustavi and Gori, Bolnissikiy, Zestafonskiy and Borzhomskiy rayons and other regions of the republic which are still lagging behind.

Enterprises under union-level jurisdiction, particularly enterprises of the Ministry of Power and Electicification, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and so forth, are still not fulfilling 5-year plans for the volume of industrial production. These enterprises' work must be restructured by the end of the year.

The most effective measures are needed here. This is probably one of our most serious shortcomings in work throughout the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In the 11th 5-Year Plan this shortcoming must be eliminated. We must find ways, means and methods of more actively influencing laggard enterprises and organizations. This is not the first time we have set this task, although neither the relevant deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers nor the sector departments of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers have resolved the task in effect. In this connection, of course, the main blame must rest with leaders of union enterprises themselves, who must adopt a more responsible attitude to the task entrusted to them.

The current, final year has a decisive role in the implementation of the entire 5-year plan. That is why we must focus all our forces on the successful completion of the current year.

The republic must and will fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan for the rate of growth of industrial output--set at 41 percent--come what may! It is now a question of ensuring that the 5-year plan target is completed 10 days ahead of schedule. All the potential for this exists. That is now the combat task for communists and all working people in Georgia.

It is gratifying that in the course of the precongress socialist competition, 10th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges have been fulfilled ahead of schedule by more than 200 collectives of enterprises and organizations in industry, construction, transport, communications, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy. The 5-year plan targets have been fulfilled ahead of schedule by more than 45,000 workers and employees, 300 teams and more than 2,000 shops, sectors and departments. Four cities and more than 30 rayons in the republic have reported completion of the 5-year plan.

A struggle for the republic's ahead-of-schedule attainment of 10th 5-Year Plan targets for the volume of industrial output must be launched in every region, every sector and every organization.

Nor must the pace be slackened at those enterprises and in those ministries and regions which have already fulfilled 5-year plan targets.

Marching in the vanguard of the 5-year plan frontrunners are the communists and all working people of our glorious Tbilisi, which as early as 12 September reported the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets for the rate of growth of industrial production.

At our plenum today I would like to speak with particular satisfaction about the remarkable initiative of the Tbilisi City Party Organization. Yesterday there was a meeting of the republic capital's party and economic aktiv, whose participants adopted new, still higher pledges--to increase the growth in volume of industrial production in the first 11 months of the year not to 8 percent, as proposed earlier, but to 8.6 percent.

This is a fitting response by the heroic working class and representatives of the scientific and technical intelligentsia in the city and all its population to the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum decisions. It is the implementation in practice of the tremendous tasks set at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The party and economic aktive meeting appealed to all the republic's working people to take up this initiative and declare the time remaining until the end of the 5-year plan a time of shock labor and further upsurge in industrial and agricultural production everywhere.

The Georgian CP Central Committee warmly supports this initiative and calls on party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organs to launch wide organizational and political work and involve the broad masses of working people in socialist competition to achieve the new, higher target for industrial production.

The target set by the people of Tbilisi is of tremendous significance for the entire republic. If all the republic's industry increases the production growth rate to 8.6 percent in 11 months, that means Soviet Georgia will fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan target by 20 December.

The importance of this contribution to the republic's economy can hardly be overestimated. We are confident that everyone is well aware of it. And may everyone see precisely such a contribution as his party duty, his civic duty, his patriotic duty!

VI.

Comrades:

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, great work lies ahead for us. And this work is made up of many components. As is known, it is a necessary condition of production successes not only to improve the standard of economic activity but also to inculcate in cadres a businesslike attitude, a sense of responsibility and initiative.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Central Committee plenum approached this aspect of the cause too from the same position--that of increasing concern for people in every way.

We intended today to dwell on questions of work with cadres and speak of their role in resolving the most important economic and political task. But obviously we will have to examine these and other problems at the party congress. Moreover they are reflected in sufficient depth in the report and election campaign now under way in party organizations. This campaign's first stage has now largely ended--the stage of reports and elections in primary party organizations. City and rayon party conferences have begun. The plenum is hearing a special briefing on this question today from Comrade S. Ye. Khabeishvili.

So I will only say that the present report and election campaign, whose significance is particularly great inasmuch as it is taking place in a precongress period, has shown, first, communists' readiness and determination to fulfill ahead of schedule plans for 1980 and the whole of the 10th 5-Year Plan and to greet the 26th party congress in a fitting manner. Second, it has shown the in-depth approach of party organizations to questions of improving ideological and political education work, molding the individual and increasing communists' responsibility for the increasing improvement of the moral and psychological climate in labor collectives. Third, the report and election campaign is taking place under the banner of intensifying concern for and attention toward people, which is the cornerstone of all the party's domestic policy. Fourth, there is the spirit of criticism and self-criticism which prevails at report and election meetings and party conferences and communists' exacting attitude toward themselves and others.

The effectiveness of this criticism and of the meetings and conferences themselves is enhanced thanks to the concrete measures being adopted without delay by our party committees. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, party committees which react to criticism so readily are acting very correctly.

On the basis of these considerations we have decided to hear today at the plenum briefings from Comrades V.I. Vadachkoriya, T.N. Davitashvili, N.G. Vashadze, V.A. Sobolev and V.I. Kobakhidze on the measures being adopted on the basis of communists' critical remarks concerning questions of preparations for winter, the operation of motor transportation, municipal and consumer services for the population and communications organs.

All these questions are being raised very sharply at report and election party meetings and conferences. And the more quickly we take measures on criticisms and suggestions, the less bureaucratic delay, against which we have now launched such a resolute struggle, there will be. It is characteristic that the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on the struggle against red tape was adopted at roughly the same time as it was stated at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum that there can and must be no place in our Soviet way of life for red tape, callousness and self-conceit. An attentive, solicitous attitude toward people, Leonid Ilich emphasized, must become an inalienable feature of the work of every leader--great and small.

An important step has been taken in this direction by the Tbilisi Gorkom, which recently introduced into practice meetings between leading workers of the city and the republic and working people directly in production collectives. And the first such meetings have convincingly show how fruitful they are.

During the reports and elections new comrades and new cadres come into the leadership of party organizations. It is very important that these should be the most worthy, most authoritative communists possessing high political and business qualities. For it is they who make up our party aktiv. It is they who will have to implement the 26th party congress decisions in practice.

Monitoring and daily verification of adopted decisions must permeate all aspects of our activity and be constantly at the center of our attention. We attach special significance to this aspect of the matter, as adopted decisions, as is known, must be fulfilled. Unfortunately, far from all comrades have mastered this simple truth, as is evidenced by an analysis conducted before this plenum by the General Department of the party's Central Committee. The materials of the check indicate that far from all the decisions and all the instructions of the Georgian CP Central Committee plenums convened at the end of every economic year are fulfilled. A special report will be made on this at the next Central Committee plenum.

It would be a good thing for our Organizational Department Work Department, General Department, Planning and Financial Organs Department and other Central Committee department to constantly study and analyze in depth the way in which adopted decisions are being fulfilled and to make suggestions on improving this work.

In the period preceding the party congress it is very important for us to provide the ideological backup for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets--which will serve as a real material foundation for the Georgian SSR's further economic and social development in 1981 and throughout the 11th 5-year plan.

It is the important task of workers on the ideological front and the mass news media to convey to all communists and to the broadest masses of the working people the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, the points and conclusions set forth in the plenum speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

A qualitatively new stage in ideological work will follow on the publication of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990," which will be submitted for nationwide discussion. The task now is one of ensuring that this important party document is studied and discussed in all party organizations in a concrete, businesslike manner.

We attach special significance to economic studies in enhancing the labor activeness of the broad masses, of communists and, primarily, of leading cadres. Of course, it is very nice that in an editorial PRAVDA noted as meriting attention the experience of communists in Georgia, where leading party and soviet workers have become patrons of political schools and seminars in production collectives, at the same time emphasizing that such patronage has a fruitful effect on the ideological and theoretical level of lessons, on the students' activeness and on the strengthening of the leaders' ties with the masses. At the same time such an assessment imposed a high responsibility on us all. It is necessary to develop, broaden and deepen this form--a very interesting form.

If we are to speak of economic studies, the task consists in closely coordinating the students' economic knowledge with the raising of management efficiency at a given specific enterprise or in a given sector of the national economy.

All this indicates once again that a very great deal still remains to be done, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, for the full realization at the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving ideological and political education work.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that communists and the entire Soviet people will approve the clear-cut action program elaborated by the party in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and will implement this program persistently and consistently.

Permit me, on behalf of our plenum, to assure the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that Georgia's communists together with all Soviet communists and our republic's working people together with the entire Soviet people warmly and unanimously, wholly and fully approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and our party's general course--a truly Leninist course. That Georgia's communists and our entire people are prepared to devote all their strength, all their energy, all their knowledge and all their experience to implementing the party's plans, to the great cause of building communism, to the cause of the great Lenin.

The party is approaching its congress.

The Georgian CP--one of the combat detachments, one of the loyal detachments of our glorious Leninist party--is approaching the congress with new, important achievements!

We will arrive at the congress with new successes, with new victories in labor to the glory of our great motherland--the motherland of Leninism!

ECONOMIC STUDY SOURCES TO INCLUDE PLAN GUIDELINES

LD181157 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Unattributed instruction "To Propaganda Workers of the Party Training and Economic Education System"]

[Text] Discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990" has been widely launched in the country. Nationwide discussion of one of the fundamental documents is a crucial stage in preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and a real manifestation of socialist democracy, an important means for forming in Soviet people a sense of being the country's masters. Party, Komsomol and economic study students have set about studying and discussing the draft main guidelines.

In the system of party and economic education it is recommended that one or two additional classes be held and that the document's materials then be used extensively in studying the regular topics of the study courses. This work must be performed in a differentiated manner, taking into account the forms of study and the category of students. The discussion should be distinguished by profound political content, purposefulness, and a businesslike nature and should be carried out in close connection with the prospects for the relevant sector and each collective's specific tasks.

The classes should be proceded by thoughtful independent work by the students on the CPSU Central Committee draft. It is expedient to devote the exercises themselves to an exchange of opinions and a collective discussion of the main provisions and the students' specific proposals.

During the discussion it is essential to give deep thought to the results of the past 5-year period which will take a fitting place in the history of the Soviet people's heroic deeds. The country's tremendous economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential and the skilled cadres make it possible in the new decade to resolve even larger-scale tasks of communist building. The draft opens up the prospect for our confident advance.

At classes a large place should be allocated to the explanation and discussion of the tasks of the country's economic and social development. It is important to reveal the continuity of the country's economic strategy and to show the great creative potential of developed socialism and the peaceful, constructive nature of the party's plans.

In the eighties the CPSU will consistently continue its course toward the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard, the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of the further enhancement of the efficiency of all social production and the growth of labor productivity and of Soviet people's social and labor activeness.

The 11th 5-Year Plan will be a crucial stage on this path. Propaganda workers are called on to reveal comprehensively the main task of the 5-year plan--ensuring the further improvement of Soviet people's prosperity on the basis of the steady, ongoing development of the natinal economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development and the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the all-round saving of all types of resources, and the improvement of work quality.

It is necessary to discuss the measures outlined by the party for enhancing the efficiency of social production, transferring it to an intensive path of development, and accelerating scientific and technical progress in both the main and the auxiliary production.

Basic efforts and resources are being directed toward the goals of peaceful creation and the boosting of the people's welfare. The party attaches special significance to the solution of the food problem, the further development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex, and the enhancement of its effectiveness. Accelerated growth rates for the production of consumer goods, a high standard of housing construction, and substantial measures to further boost the people's education, health care, culture and sport are envisaged.

An essential condition for achieving production successes is the improvement of the standard of economic work and the formation of efficiency, responsibility and initiative in cadres. It is essential to draw the students' special attention to the implementation of the complex of measures to improve planning and perfect the economic mechanism.

The new tasks require the improvement of all organizational and political work, the further enhancement of the role of the labor collectives and the organization and discipline and creative activeness of every worker.

The task of the propaganda workers is to direct students toward active, concerned discussion of the draft and the search for internal reserves for labor productivity growth, output quality, the increase of return on investment, the introduction of autonomous financing, the reduction of prime cost, and the economical and rational expenditure of raw materials, semifinished materials, electricity and fuel. All the students' comments and prosposals must be carefully studied, generalized and conveyed to the party committees.

The study and discussion of the draft fundamental guidelines is designed to promote a further upsurge of political and labor activeness among the students and all working people. To help the propaganda workers it is expedient to hold seminars with speeches by party, soviet and economic workers and scientists on the most important issues of the country's economic and social development. It is important to arm propaganda workers with specific material on the activity of the party, soviet and economic organs at the concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan, on the preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and on the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

It is recommended that in exhibitions of materials on the CPSU Central Committee draft, the results of the fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and on the progress of socialist competition in honor of the 26th party congress be organized at houses and offices of political enlightenment, economic study offices, palaces of culture and at clubs and libraries.

[Note: Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 6 December 1980 publishes the identical item on page two; the item is also carried in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA for 7 December 1980].

GOSPLAN AIDE ON HEAVY INDUSTRY ROLE IN 11TH PLAN

LD181129 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 December 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article by V. Silin, "assistant to the USSR Gosplan chairman," under the heading "The Bais of the Economy." Silin notes the importance of heavy industry, outlines its developement during the 10th 5-Year Plan and goes on to discuss plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan period, which "is to be an important step in further strengthening the country's industrial might." He notes plans for the fuel and energy sectors, metallurgy and machine building and the chemical industry. He then states: "A particular feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan is, as is known, that growth rates for the output of Group B sectors of industry will be higher compared with Group A sectors. That stems directly and immediately from the party's course of increasing the people's well-being. There is consequently an increase in the responsibility of our heavy industry for supplying Group B sectors with new, high-productivity machinery and technology." Silin goes on to note that there must also be an increase in output of consumer goods at heavy industry enterprises, and that savings of material resources must continue.

EDITORIAL ON PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMER GOODS

LD181043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Good of Soviet People"]

[Text] Consumer goods production is a sector of industry which affects the interests of millions of Soviet people. It plays a tremendous role in the implementation of the key principles of the 25th CPSU Congress. The party and government devote unremitting attention to the development of the industry of production of goods for the people. In the 10th 5-Year Plan years it has been possible to achieve a great deal in this sphere: Output from Group B sectors will increase by R40 billion.

Our economic achievements and social gains engender new energy and inspiration in Soviet people and strengthen their confidence in the future and their sense of optimism. At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, increasing the people's well-being requires substantial steps forward in the production of goods in mass demand, affecting both the quantity and the quality and range of goods. "This is also important," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "for developing the economy, stepping up labor incentives and strengthening monetary circulation. In a word, it would be no exaggeration to say that the rapid upsurge of Group B sectors is a task of priority economic and political significance."

The draft main directions of the country's economic and social development, published for nationwide discussion, describe an increase in the output and improvement in the quality of goods for the population as a priority task for all sectors of industry, all enterprises and organizations and a subject of special concern for all party, soviet and economic organs. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to ensure a more rapid growth rate in the output of Group B sectors and a 27-29 percent increase in the production of consumer goods. It is planned to elaborate and implement measures to equip sectors, enterprises and shops which produce consumer goods with high-productivity machinery and advanced technology and to ensure they are more fully supplied with high-quality raw materials and other materials.

In light industry it is planned to do everything to step up the output of high-quality goods in high demand, above all various types of cotton, woolen, silk and linen textiles and garments made from them, knitted underwear and outerwear, hosiery goods and net curtains, fur headgear and artificial furs and skins. Special attention is devoted to extending the production and improving the quality of the range of goods for children. The retooling of light industry enterprises will continue on the basis of the wider introduction of high-productivity pneumatic, rotary and self-winding spinning machines, shuttleless looms, comprehensively mechanized and automated production lines and continuous manufacturing processes for the trimming of textiles and knitted goods and the manufacture of nonwoven fabrics.

Local party, soviet and economic organs are urged to display more concern for increasing the production of goods and services for the population. The task is to improve the planning and financing system of these sectors, making them strictly dependent on trade and the consumer. Kray and oblast soviets are now being entrusted with the compilation and approval of composite short-term and long-term plans for the production of local construction materials, the output of consumer goods and housing, municipal, cultural and consumer construction, and also with monitoring the fulfillment of these plans. Success depends largely on the initiative of soviet ispolkoms and standing commissions, the activity of deputies' groups and centers and support for their efforts on the part of economic leaders and party and trade union organizations. The experience of Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other cities indicates that wherever help of this kind is granted on a day to day, concrete basis, tangible results are apparent.

Labor collectives, extending socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, are adopting pledges to exceed plan targets for consumer goods production, to improve their range and quality, strengthen the thrift policy, step up labor discipline and get the 11th 5-Year Plan off to a good start. It is important for the frontrunners' initiative to meet with all-round support, for positive experience to be generalized and disseminated promptly and for the necessary conditions to be created for the fulfillment of precongress socialist pledges.

Herein lies the guarantee of the successful development of the consumer goods industry and of the consistent implementation of tasks to ensure the increasingly complete satisfaction of Soviet people's material and spiritual demands.

GREATER ORGANIZATION NEEDED IN COUNTERPLAN SYSTEM

LD181035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Counterplan"]

[Excerpt] This year the country celebrated the 50th anniversary of the first counterplan. For a half-century now counterplanning has been an active form of the manifestation of labor initiative and of the broadest masses' participation in production management and a graphic demonstration of the democratism of the socialist system.

The labor collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Sverdlovsk and other industrial centers are doing everything to exceed the planned targets and to fulfill their counterplans. "The whole country," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, "follows the splendid initiative of the movement for the adoption of counterplans." This year they have been adopted by 3,500 production associations and enterprises. Counterplans provide for sales of output worth R4 billion, and in fact in just 9 months output worth R3.8 billion has been sold over and above the original plan.

But these results could have been still higher if sector ministries and trade union central committees had paid more attention to counterplanning. This applies primarily to the Ministries of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, Meat and Dairy Industry, Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Electrical Equipment Industry, Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and, correspondingly, to the central committees of the trade unions of automobile, tractor and agricultural machine-building workers, food industry workers, chemical and petrochemical industry workers, power station and electrical equipment workers, machine-building and instrument-making workers and heavy machine-building workers. There has been a significant deterioration in work on counterplanning in Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Armenia.

A whole series of examples could be cited where labor collectives' proposals for their counterplans either remain for a long time unconsidered by ministries and departments or are turned down without sufficient grounds. In the system of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, for example, labor collectives have had confirmed not counterplans but... more strenuous targets. The Soyuzavtoelektropribor all-union industrial association of the Ministry of Automotive Industry turned down the counterplan proposal of the Moscow No 1 automobile and tractor electrical equipment plant without sufficient grounds. It should be pointed out that last year, too, this plant's counterplan was confirmed only after AUCCTU intervention. The chief causes holding back the development of counterplanning are, in particular, the lack of balance between plans and material and technical supplies and the frequent amendments to plans. Thus, for example, in the first half of last year alone the Darnitskiy silk combine's output sales plan was amended four times and increased during that time from R189.5 million to R191.4 million.

It must also be pointed out that ministries, departments and trade union central committees and councils have appreciably relaxed organizational work on counterplanning. The following example says a lot. Many trade union committee leaders at Kazakh nonferrous metallurgy enterprises were not even acquainted with the terms for encouraging counterplans with regard to quality indicators. It was no coincidence that Nonferrous Metallurgy Ministry enterprises did not adopt counterplans at all with regard to indicators for labor productivity growth, increasing the proportion of output in the highest quality category (in the total volume) and profit growth. This has to be said in order to prevent a repetition of old mistakes.

Counterplanning today relies on the clear procedure of elaboration, ratification and material incentive established by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Finance Ministry, the USSR Central Statistical Administration and the AUCCTU. Counterplans must, in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990," be aimed at further raising the labor productivity growth rate, improving the use of production capacities, saving fuel, energy, metal and other materials, raising the quality and extending the range of output, accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress and producing additional output essential to the national economy, particularly all types of fuel, metals and chemical products. Great attention must be paid to adopting counterplans for the production of consumer goods.

BAYBAKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON AZERBAIJAN OIL

LD190935 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Increasing the Efficiency of Oil Extraction in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] A meeting of the Azerbaijan party and economic aktiv was held in the republic's S.M. Kirov Institute of Political Education to discuss problems of increasing the efficiency of the republic's oil and gas industry.

On the presidium were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.I. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; G.N. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; and Yu.V. Zaytsev, first deputy minister of the gas industry.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade N.K. Baybakov.

He spoke of the preliminary results of the fulfillment of plans for the 10th 5-Year Plan and dwelt in detail on the tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period up to 1990." That important document, Comrade Baybakov stressed, sums up the results of work by the party and the Soviet people during the 10th 5-Year Plan and notes the tremendous successes in developing the economy and resolving the most important task set by the CPSU and the Soviet state--that of improving the working people's living standard in every way.

Among the main problems which acquire decisive significance in the next 5-year plan N.K. Baybakov named the further development of the country's fuel and energy complex and the rational utilization of its natural resources.

In his speech he devoted the main attention to questions of increasing the efficiency of work by the oil and gas extracting sectors of Azerbaijan's industry. As well as prospecting for new fuel reserves on land and on the sea shelf, we must place existing deposits more fully at the service of the national economy and--most important--seek even more persistently for ways of increasing the yield of fuel contained in beds and introducing more widely new methods of processing them.

Your republic, N.K. Baybakov said, is flourishing: To use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's metaphor, Azerbaijan is taking giant strides! It is impossible not to take pride in the Azerbaijani people's remarkable achievements, which have become possible thanks to tremendous work by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Comrade G.A. Aliyev personally, who devote constant attention to the development of all sectors of the national economy. That is why the republic's oilmen must be true to their former glorious reputation and take a major new step forward in the sphere of scientific and technical progress. And the specialists, engineers and all workers in this traditional sector of the republic's industry have all the potentials for not only stabilizing fuel extraction, but ensuring its growth.

To this end it is necessary to step up as far as possible the introduction of progressive methods of processing a bed, which helps to increase the yield of fuel remaining in the bed. The republic's oil extraction workers have many unutilized reserves in this direction, in particular in the use of contour flooding, surfactants and thermal methods. The shaft method of extracting oil, which is used in our country, is spreading only slowly in the republic, and this is mainly because of the absence of the necessary organization and responsibility on the part of comrades to whom this important matter is entrusted. The efficient method of working oil deposits by the open method has been undeservedly forgotten.

I think there is an urgent need to elaborate a broad program for the introduction of secondary and tertiary fuel extraction methods in the republic and for making maximum use of Azerbaijan's natural riches. Scientists, chemists, machine building workers and representatives of other sectors of the economy must participate alongside oilmen in the elaboration and implementation of this program.

I would like Azerbaijan's oilmen, Comrade Baybakov said in conclusion, once again to speak in a loud voice and march in the vanguard of the struggle for the intensification of this important sector of the national economy. You have every potential for this, a splendid base, excellent cadres and remarkable traditions, which inspire confidence that those who extract Azerbaijan's "black gold" will gratify us in the next 5-year plan with great successes in implementing the party's plans.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that intensive work is needed to successfully resolve the major, crucial tasks facing the republic's oilmen in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee intends to adopt a special resolution providing for a range of measures in the intensification of oil extraction in the long term.

Comrade N.K. Baybakov gave important recommendations and advice on the problems of the yield from oil-bearing strata in Azerbaijan. All organizations concerned with oil extraction questions and related bodies must prepare their measures in accordance with the proposals put forward today and submit them to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. They must reflect in concrete form the practical measures outlined for the extensive use of secondary and tertiary oil extraction methods and for processing oil-bearing strata. That is the surest way of further increasing the efficiency of oil extraction in Azerbaijan.

BULGARIAN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SIBERIAN OIL

AU181614 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Khristo Asurdzhiev, TRUD correspondent in Moscow: "The Oil Miracle of Western Siberia": "Liquid Fuel Deposits are Unique to Their Geological Structure"]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec--The CPSU Central Committee draft project on the basic trends of the USSR's economic and social development during the next 5-year plan period and up to 1990 continues to be the object of wide discussions throughout the Soviet Union. Interest is demonstrated toward all sections of the "basic trends," but it is particularly great regarding the draft projects on the development of the Soviet Union's fuel and energy basis.

The draft projects show that the Western Siberian oil and gas prospecting area will continue to be a primary area in the coming years. Exploitation of hydrocarbon compounds will grow at accelerated rates. Western Siberian oil territory, and to put it more precisely, the Tyumen area, is enormous--more than 1 million square kilometers--which approximately comprises the territory of Spain, Great Britain and Italy together. From a geological point of view 20 percent of the territory has been prospected and has revealed the existence of about 200 deposits, half of which are oil. The deposits have made it possible in the last 15 years to increase oil output from the Tyumen area from 1 to 315 million tons annually. Actually Tyumen is supplying not only all the increase in Soviet oil supplies in recent years, an increase which has made this country the most important liquid fuel producer in the world, but it also greatly compensates for reduction of output from the traditional areas.

However, Western Siberia's oil potential is considerable and has not yet been sufficiently analyzed. Ivan Nesterov, director of the West Siberian institute for scientific research work in the oil prospecting sector and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has called the geological structure of the Tyumen area a real miracle of nature, comparing it to a many layered cake, each layer of which contains considerable quantities of oil. For the time being only the upper layers are being exploited at a depth of 2,000-2,500 meters. According to all existing data, however, the lower layers also contain a considerable quantity of oil. Nevertheless, establishing the existence of oil and extracting it are two different matters. Obviously, the oil deposits in the Tyumen area are really tremendous, but their size cannot yet be exactly determined. Ivan Nesterov is deeply convinced that the main oil discoveries in Western Siberia are still to come, not only in the Tyumen area, but much farther to the north, in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy National Okrug where numerous oil deposits have already been discovered.

However, nature in that area is extremely rough, which causes various difficulties and also makes oil prospecting and extracting work very expensive. The increased expenditures are caused by the great distance of the deposits from oil consumers. During the current 5-year plan period R25 billion has been spent for the development of oil extraction in the Tyumen area. If the Tyumen deposits had been situated in the central areas of the Soviet Union's European part, then no more than R10 billion would have been required for the same purposes. In Western Siberia, however, the degrees in winter to plus 50 degrees in summer. Under such cold weather conditions ordinary iron becomes breakable like glass and automobile tires dissolve like coal. Very expensive special equipment is required in such bases. Most of the deposits are accessible only by air, which means that helicopters are needed to transport people, housing, prospecting equipment and all food supplies. Railroads and highways are being built for better access to the area, but one kilometer of railroad line under such conditions costs R1 billion and practically the same applies to building roads. Workers wages are 2-3 times higher than in the central, European part of the Soviet Union, which is quite justified in view of the hard working and living conditions in those areas.

Thus, we can say that the Soviet Union has sufficient reserves of liquid fuel for the forthcoming years and for a long time into the future to cover its own needs and to provide for the needs of its allied countries, including Bulgaria. However, oil extraction will become increasingly expensive and naturally the product of extraction must be sensibly and thriftily utilized.

BREZHNEV GREETS MIKHAYLOVSKIY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

LD181305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 1

["On the Labor Victory"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To all participants in the construction of the Mikhaylovkiy mining and enriching combine of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy:

Dear comrades: I cordially congratulate you on your new labor victory: the early fulfilment of socialist obligations and five-year-plan quotas for commissioning of capacities for extraction and processing of 10 million tons of iron ore. The rapid construction of major new production units at Mikhaylovskiy combine allowing the output of iron ore to be doubled by comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan is a concrete example of successful implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on development of the territorial-production complex on the basis of the mineral resources of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. It is important that, with the creation of production capacities, a major program of residential and social-cultural construction has also been carried out. Your labor successes became possible as a result of the selfless toil and close business-like coordination of construction and assembly workers, maintenance personnel, staff of design organizations and machine-builders, and of the purposeful organizational and political-educational work of the party, trade union and Kosomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that you will continue to work actively and persistently on the utilization of this important iron-ore basin of the country. Achieving new successes in socialist competition, for a worthy welcome to be given to the 26th CPSU Congress. I wish you, dear comrades, good health and great labor achievements in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BREZHNEV GREETS UZBEK GAS EXTRACTION WORKERS

LD181605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 1

["On a Labor Victory"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To all the participants in the construction and the commissioning of the first phase of the Shurtan gas extraction and transportation complex:

Dear comrades, I cordially greet you on a great labor victory, the commissioning of the first phase of the Shurtan gas extraction and transportation complex ahead of schedule. The rapid construction and commissioning of the gas field, with a capacity of 4 billion cubic meters of gas per annum and the 400-km gas pipeline to Syrdarya GRES are an important contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress regarding the expansion of the country's fuel and energy base and the development of the productive forces of Uzbekistan. Your achievement is a result of the selfless and creative toil of the workers, engineers, technicians and the staff of the design institutes, of the purposeful organizational and political work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations, of the wide scope of the socialist competition in labor collectives for a worthy greeting to be given to the 26th CPSU Congress. I express the conviction that you will apply all your strength, knowledge, and accumulated experience for a successful conclusion to the construction and the commissioning of the second phase of the complex ahead of schedule. I wish you, dear comrades, good health and great personal happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

SELSKAYA ZHIZN DESCRIBES EARLY DECEMBER WEATHER

LD181545 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over the USSR's European territory the first 10 days of December were characterized by variable weather. Sharp cold spells were succeeded by thaws; snowfalls, snowstorms and frosty weather were observed. In most regions the coldest weather occured at the beginning and end of the 10-day period, when the minimum air termperature fell to minus 16-20 degrees, and minus 25-27 in the North-West Region (minus 30-32 in places).

After the snowfalls, the limit of the snow cover again moved far southward--approximately to a line linking Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk and Saratov; that is, to the position it occupied a month ago, on 10 November. The fields were once again covered with snow over most of the territory of the Ukraine, the south of the Central Region, the Central-Chernozem Region and the Volga oblasts adjacent to that territory. By the end of the 10-day period a continuous snow cover 6-15 cm deep formed in Moldavia and Rostovskaya Oblast. In the north of Krasnodarskiy Kray it was 1-4 cm deep. Thus the whole of the European part of the USSR's territory is practically covered with snow. Usually there is no continuous snow cover at this time of year south of a line linking Kishinev, Mogilev, Kursk, Voronezh and Kamyshin (on the Volga).

Particularly heavy snowfalls were observed in Moskovskaya, Vladimirskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts, where the depth of the snow cover increased from 2-8 cm to 16-26 cm, almost the norm for the first 10 days in December. There was more snow than usual in Kirovskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts and the Karelskaya ASSR.

The depth to which the soil is frozen in the Central Region, the north of the Central-Chernozem and Volga regions, the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region and Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts has increased to 30-40 cm, and 50 cm in places, while over the rest of the territory it was mainly 10-20 cm. The minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 cm remained between minus 1 and minus 5 degrees nearly everywhere and the overwintering of winter grain crops and perennial grasses was proceeding normally. In a number of oblasts in the Central Region, the autonomous republics of the Volga and Ulyanovskaya, Penzenskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts an ice crust formed after thaws in the fields.

In the Transcaucasian republics mild, dry weather persisted. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was plus 5-10 degrees.

For nearly a month now temperatures have been above normal over most of the Asian territory of the USSR. In Western Siberia, the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and the southern regions of Eastern Siberia the average air temperature over the 10 days was 2-3 degrees above normal. However, on some days, particularly early in the 10-day period, it was cold here: Night frosts reached minus 28-30, and minus 35-40 in Eastern Siberia. The depth of the snow cover increased by 5-10 cm in most regions and was close to normal for the first 10 days in December--10-20 cm, and 25-30 cm in places. Nearly everywhere the soil was frozen to a depth of 35-60 cm, and in places down to 100-150 cm. The wintering of crops was mainly proceeding favorably.

Warm, dry weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. The daytime air temperature was 18-23 for almost the whole of the 10-day period, while in the southern regions of Turkmenia the air termperature rose to 25-26 degrees. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was 3-8 degrees above normal. Air frosts were observed in the valleys of Kirgizia, over most of Uzbekistan and in southwestern Tadzhikistan.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON STOCKRAISING COMPETITION

LD181453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee have adopted a resolution "On Developing All-Union Socialist Competition Among Stockraising Workers for the Successful Wintering of Livestock and for Increasing Output and Purchases of Livestock Productions in the 1980-81 Winter Period."

The resolution notes that kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all agricultural workers are working very enthusiastically to fulfill the socialist pledge adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. Many collectives on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at enterprises and organizations and many leading production workers and production innovators came out with an initiative on developing all-union socialist competition among stockraising workers to increase output and purchases of milk, meat and other livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period.

Attaching great importance to further developing the creative activity of kolkhoz members, workers and specialists in agriculture, communists, Komsomol members and all rural working people, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee approved the initiative of the leading collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, branches, stockraising teams, and livestock units which adopted stepped-up pledges and suggested developing all-union socialist competition among stockraising workers for the successful wintering of livestock, for increasing output and purchases of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period and for fulfilling and overfulfilling the set plans and socialist pledges.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kray, oblast, city, rayon, rural and settlement soviet ispolkoms and kolkhoz and sovkhoz party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to give all-round support to the leading workers' initiative, step up propaganizational and mass political work on the widespread development of all-union socialist competition among kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, livestock unit collectives and teams, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and also rayons, okrugs, oblasts, krays and autonomous and union republics for the successful wintering of livestock and develop the stock raisers' creative initiative in further increasing livestock unit productivity and the production of meat, milk and other products, in the efficient utilization of fodder, in ensuring the complete safekeeping of livestock and poultry and in fulfilling and overfulfilling plans and socialist pledges on the sale of livestock products to the state.

It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of competition in all production areas, to enhance the role of agricultural specialists and engineers and technicians in organizing socialist competition and instill in every rural worker a highly developed sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the state plan and socialist pledges. It is necessary to intensify work on training and retraining cadres for mass professions, especially stockraising workers, and to develop the mentor movement more widely as an important way of educating young people and improving their professional expertise.

Socialist competition must be governed by the slogan: "More, Better Quality Products at Less Expense."

It has been established that the all-union socialist competition winners will be the republics, krays, oblasts, autonomous okrugs, rayons, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations, stockraising teams and units that conduct the livestock wintering in a well-organized manner, achieve high indicators in fulfilling plans and socialist pledges on the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products and ensure an increase in output and purchases of these products, a growth in the number of livestock and an increase in their productivity compared with the same period last year.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, along with the relevant trade union central committees, by agreement with the AUCCTU and USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, are instructed to formulate and approve within a 2-week period the terms of all-union socialist competition among stockraising workers, and the collectives of teams and livestock units, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing output and purchases of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period.

Some 1,300 CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testimonials have been instituted for the winners of all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing output and purchases of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period. They include:

6 testimonials with prizes of 50,000-100,000 for union republics;

34 testimonials with prizes of R25,000-50,000 for autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and autonomous oblasts;

260 testimonials with prizes of R5,000-15,000 for autonomous okrugs and rayons;

1,000 testimonials with prizes of R3,000-5,000 for kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations.

Farms awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee testimonials will receive buses and passenger cars on terms defined by the relevant ministries and departments.

The following proposals were adopted:

The Komsomol Central Committee proposal to institute 700 souvenir red pennants for the best Komsomol and youth stockraising collectives;

The proposal by USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry and other ministries with subsidiary farms and by the relevant trade union central committees to institute ministry and trade union central committee testimonials for leading stockraising workers, livestock unit collectives and teams on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, subsidiary farms and in interfarm enterprises and organizations who win the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for exploiting all opportunities to increase output and purchases of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period. Testimonials will be awarded at the decision of the economic and trade union organs of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts on behalf of the ministry and trade union central committee;

Results of all-union socialist competition among stockraising workers will be summed up on 1 July 1981, taking into account the indicators for the fourth quarter of 1980 and the first half of 1981.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are authorized to put forward for USSR orders and medals, in conjunction with trade union and Komsomol organs, the names of stockraising workers who have achieved the most outstanding results in the all-union socialist competition and have been models of labor valor in fulfilling the socialist pledges for the successful wintering of livestock, for the exploitation of all opportunities to increase output and purchases of livestock products in the 1980-81 winter period.

Editorial boards of central and local newspapers and journals, radio and television are instructed to give wide coverage to all-union socialist competition among stockraising workers in republics, krays, oblasts, rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, teams and units and to comprehensively propagandize the experience of leading workers and production innovators.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee expressed the firm confidence that the agricultural workers involved in all-union socialist competition, preparing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, will achieve new successes in increasing output of meat, milk and other livestock products and will make their contribution to fulfilling the targets of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

ACADEMIC VIEWS PROBLEMS IN FOOD, GRAIN PRODUCTION

LD191215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by V. Tikhonov, academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, under the rubric "Agroindustrial Complex": "Uniting in a Single Whole"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Moscow--Recently many newspapers in the bourgeois world have been turning frequently to an assessment of the food situation in the USSR. What things they write: Right up to alleging that our country is losing the ability to "feed itself," that the Soviet Union's agriculture is suffering a slump, and so forth.

What is the real situation? Let us try to answer this question with the aid of the materials of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization [FAO]. If we take the period 1969-1971 as a base and trace the change in the per capita food supply index, it turns out that in 1979 this index was 1.06 worldwide and was 1.12 for the North American countries, 1.14 for the European countries, 1.06 for Asia, 0.90 for Africa, 1.15 for the USSR and the European socialist countries, and 1.14 for the USSR individually.

In other words, there has been an increase, albeit not as rapid an increase as we would have liked. However, growth rates alone still give no idea of the DEGREE of food provision. To show how matters stand in this respect, let us use the food consumption indicator used by the FAO, which is expressed in terms of daily calories per capita. According to calculations based on this organization's data, the daily food intake per capita was (for 1978-1979): all countries of the world--2,706 calories; the European countries--3,806 calories; the socialist countries--3,936 calories; and the USSR--3,913 calories.

That is, the absolute level of food consumption in the USSR by no means squares with the Western hacks' conclusions.

All these figures, of course, do not mean that we have reached some sort of "ceiling" in foodstuffs production or resolved all our food problems. We can see these problems and we are aware of them, and we are focusing our attention on considerably inproving people's diet and nutritional structures by substantially increasing the proportion of high-quality foodstuffs, primarily livestock products, which they contain. To this end the party is elaborating a food program which provides for a new package of measures making it possible to mobilize existing reserves to accelerate the rates at which food production grows and to supply the population with various food products in accordance with rational consumption norms. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress says: "Effective leadership of the unified food complex is to be ensured by improving the system of plan indicators and material incentives. Production management and the storage, processing, deliveries and sale of agricultural produce are to be organized in such a way that workers in each of these links are interested in bringing high-quality products to the consumer."

In connection with the elaboration and implementation of the food program, a number of major economic and social problems arise. I think that the problem of overcoming and preventing losses of agricultural produce is first among them. These losses have unfortunately become chronic. Scarcely anyone has a precise record of their magnitude. The main thing is that the scale of irrecoverable losses of agricultural output is growing in proportion to the growth of production volumes.

Basically, output is lost at the stages of transportation, storage, and processing--that is, at the "crossroads" between agricultural production and subsequent stages on the path to the end product. This attests, first, to serious disproportions in the level of the material and technical base and to a lack of balance between the capacities of related sectors taking part in food production; and, second, to the inadequate mutual interest and responsibility of partners in the agroindustrial complex for fully bringing what is produced in agriculture to the consumer.

Why is this happening? The point, obviously, is that modern management and planning practice took shape on the basis of the sectorial principle. This has given rise to a certain degree of economic isolation of each sector from the other. As a result sectorial goals and intersts have in some places prevailed over ultimate goals and national economic interests both in the sphere of capital investments and in the economic assessment of the results of each sector's activity.

The significance of the food program in particular lies in the fact that it must surmount these departmental tendencies. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, it is called on to "unite in a single whole questions of the development of agriculture, of the industrial sectors which serve it, and of procurements, storage, transporation and processing of agricultural produce and questions of the development of the food industry and the food trade."

It can be understood how difficult this is to achieve. Essentially what is needed is restructuring of the system of intersectorial collaboration in the agroindustrial complex which would make it possible to ensure each sector's firm and stable orientation toward an increase in the end results of agricultural production. But sectorial financially autonomous interests must not be infringed in the process.

The experience of a number of socialist countries, in particular Hungary, shows that an effective lever for such a system is the wide dissemination of direct intersectorial and interregional contracts combined with centralized planning and the mutual responsibility of each side. Thus what is increased is the producers' interest not so much in the quantity as in the quality the consumer needs and in the structure, range and delivery deadlines for output.

However, the solution of the problem is not restricted just to this. It must be frankly said that agriculture, for all its undisputed achievements, is still developing along extensive paths and has essentially not yet become production of a truly intensive type.

Thus the principle of bringing the production of products close to the places where they are consumed still predominates in the siting of sectors. As a result a considerable proportion of the country's regions have a predominantly universal production structure, and specialized zones for the production of the main commodity products have not been formed. [paragraph continues]

Yet it was precisely this that V.I. Lenin considered an essential condition for transforming arable farming into industrial-type production. Even in regions of our country which have unique natural conditions for the production of individual products which do not grow in other regions, the production of potatoes, wheat and sugar beet is expanded to the detriment of the main specialized products. Or, conversely, in individual regions crops are planted which give an extremely low yield there and are economically disadvantageous.

The time has obviously come to consider critically our own experience and world experience accumulated in the siting of production, too, AND TO BE MORE RESOLUTE IN MOVING THE PRODUCTION OF EACH PRODUCT CLOSER TO THE REGIONS CHARACTERIZED BY THE MOST FAVORABLE NATURAL CONDITIONS FOR ITS CULTIVATION. ON THIS BASIS THE FORMATION OF SPECIALIZED ZONES FOR THE OUTPUT OF COMMODITY PRODUCTS SHOULD BE INITIATED. This factor should be reflected in the text of the main guidelines.

Such restructuring will make it possible to make fuller use of the biological potential of the lands of these regions and substantially reduce unit production costs. Of course, it must not be forgotten that this requires, first, a developed production infrastructure specializing in the storage, processing and transportation of the main specialized products. Second, a system for well established and precisely organized interregional exchanges of products is essential.

It should not be thought that the earmarking of such specialized "belts," whose creation is dictated by nature itself and by the need to increase the efficiency with which it is used, contradicts the idea of the self-sufficiency of the population of particular regions with respect to food. That is absolutely not so. While handing over to the public stocks the output envisaged by the plan, each region can, on the basis of the principles of direct contracts, organize the interregional exchange of "its own" products for those it needs. It is an open secret that this practice already exists. But it has not been legitimized, and is carried out almost spontaneously, as a result of the unplanned activity of individual workers.

Many problems are arising during the compilation of the country's food program. They cannot be enumerated in a single article. They include one which is not the most vital but whose significance is artificially inflated by our enemies abroad.

I refer to the use of the foreign market as one channel (not the most important channel, I emphasize) for the rational solution of food questions. In recent years the country has had to resort to grain purchases. Above all I should like to note that this fact should not be viewed only as a testimony to the deficiency of its production. Under the conditions of the prevailing division of labor in the world, going out into the foreign market as a customer or seller is not a sign of complications in a particular country but an essential element of economic policy.

But the structure and orientation of foreign trade turnover is an absolutely different matter. For instance, do we need to buy wheat on the foreign market? The embargo on the sale of wheat to us declared by the present U.S. administration, despite its failure, nonetheless forces us to think once again about the expediency of large-scale wheat purchases.

In saying this we proceed from the premise that our grain economy has accumulated a considerable potential which enables it to GUARANTEE every year the complete satisfaction of the country's requirements for food wheat. The USSR has strong and durum strains of wheat that resolve successfully the problem of good-quality raw material for the output of bread products.

At the same time our widely practiced use of wheat for fodder purposes is economically inexpedient--its protein content is less than that of pulse crops and it is not assimilated as well by the animals'.

That is why it is essential to change the structure of grain production, increasing the proportion of forage pulse crops and corn. And I think that in foreign trade turnover this would substantially help us to return to the role of wheat exporters. Naturally, I have in mind wheats of the durum and strong strains. And it would thus be possible to increase the importation of the high-protein fodder which we are not yet able to supply ourselves with.

Of course, it should not merely be a case of direct trade. I think there is a possibility of setting up exchange on mutually advantageous barter terms with other socialist countries which have appropriate natural and economic conditions for expanding the production of soybeans and processed soybean products. Why not organize the joint production of high-protein soybean meal, which would be economically advantageous for the fraternal countries?

The country's agroindustrial food complex, which is now taking shape, has tremendous potential. On the threshold of the new 5-year plan it is particularly important to assess this potential carefully and thriftily in order to embody in the food program all necessary means for the fuller satisfaction of the requirements for food products.

ALIYEV PRESENTS AWARD TO AGRICULTURE INSTITUTE

LD172358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpts] For services in training highly-qualified specialists and developing agriculture, the Azerbaijan Agamaliogly Agricultural Institute has been awarded the Badge of Honor Order. A solemn meeting was held in Kirovabad today devoted to the presentation of the award and the 50th anniversary of the institute.

The order was pinned to the institute's banner by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

AZERBAIJAN MEETING DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

LD190941 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 29 November 1980 carries on page 2 a 2,400-word unattributed report entitled "At the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" on a discussion at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on an unspecified date of "measures to improve the marketing of fruit and vegetable produce and to step up the struggle against speculation in agricultural produce." A resolution passed states that despite measures already taken "considerable shortcomings still exist and the causes and conditions conducive to speculation in agricultural produce are only slowly being overcome." The report goes on to describe specific malpractices and instances of neglect--such as the Azerbaijan Ministry of Trade's "inadequate supervision" of the work of kolkhoz markets; the Azerbaijan Ministry of Motor Transport's failure to stop state-sector vehicles from being used on an illegal basis for the transportation and sale of privately grown agricultural product, both inside and outside the republic; the Internal Affairs Ministry's failure to prevent such malpractices; the Procurement Ministry's lack of vigor in applying antispeculation laws; and the media's insufficiently "purposeful" treatment of these problems--and to list specific directives from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee aimed at remedying the situation.

ROMANOV, KUTAKHOV AT LENINGRAD MD MEETING

LD190933 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Army Communists' Conference"]

[Text] The 30th Party Conference of the Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District opened yesterday.

The delegates enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

A report was delivered by Lt Gen I.P. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate.

A report entitled "The CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and on to 1990'" was delivered by Col Gen M.I. Sorokin, district commander.

The delegates expressed unanimous support for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy course of the party and the Soviet state and the purposeful work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at increasing the motherland's economic and defense might, raising the people's living standard and strengthening peace worldwide. Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech Leningrad's servicemen are firmly resolved to mark the year of the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in military labor.

The conference was addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy minister of defense, and N.Ya. Suslov, second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. Taking part in the work of the conference were G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; I.I. Senkin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Karelskiy Obkom; N.A. Antonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Novgorodskiy Obkom, and secretaries of the Arkhangelskiy, Vologodskiy and Murmanskiy Obkoms.

Also taking part in the work of the conference was V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department. The conference ends today.

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD181303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 2

[Correspondent Report: "The Main Thing Is Combat Readiness"]

[Text] A session of the Strategic Rocket Forces Military Council has discussed the question of the state of organizational and political work to prepare for the 26th CPSU Congress and measures to improve it in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the CPSU Central Committee draft "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990."

The officers and generals who spoke at the session analyzed the results of the first days of the training year, revealed existing shortcomings, and expressed proposals aimed at improving the quality of the training and educational process and the effectiveness of socialist competition, and at consolidating military order and organization. Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the Military Council session.